

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

On the western front, during the past 24 hours, the French have made considerable progress south of the Somme. Paris reports the capture of German positions on a two and a half mile front, from the Chaumes wood, some eight miles southwest of Peronne, to the southeast of the Ablaincourt sugar refinery, about a mile and a half above Chaumes, on the Chaumes Peronne road. The village of Ablaincourt and that of Pressoire on the same road are both reported captured, and the French advance threatens the railway running northeast from Chaumes, through Peronne to Cambrai. North of the Somme, Paris reports further progress between Lesboeufs and Sully-Salliel, in the direction of le Transloy on the Bapaume-Peronne road. Berlin claims that French attacks in this region "broke down for the most part early under our fire."

In the Dobruja, Bucharest reports progress along the whole front against Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, and records a slight advance in the Transylvanian frontier, in the Buzau Valley. Berlin, however, claims successes southeast of the Rotenturm Pass, south of Hermannstadt and also south of the Vulkan Pass, about 50 miles along the frontier to the west.

On the eastern front, south of Darna Watra, near the junction of the frontiers of the Bukovina and Rumania, Petrograd reports that the Russians continue their "successful operations." Generally speaking, however, the news from the remaining theaters is unimportant.

ENTENTE FORCES  
OCCUPY ARSENAL  
AND GREEK ISLAND

Athens Government Sends Vague Protest to Germany Regarding the Torpedoing of Vessels

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Detachments of Entente forces have occupied the arsenal and the island of Leros which contain naval ammunition depots. The Athens Government has addressed a remarkably vague protest to Germany regarding the torpedoing of Greek steamers, no reference being made to the fact that the Angeliki and Kiki Issala were torpedoed just outside Piraeus.

A deputation of the Piraeus Seamen's Corporation presented an ultimatum to the Premier on Monday, demanding immediate payment of indemnities to victims of the Angeliki and Kiki Issala and requesting information as to the Government measures for protecting Greek merchantmen against submarines. The deputation announced that if a definite reply was not forthcoming by Wednesday fresh steps would be taken.

M. Kalliasoti, whose house was raided by Anglo-French police forces, has published a letter in the Hestia denying the authenticity of letters reproduced in morning papers, apparently signed by him and showing complicity in measures for providing supplies to German submarines.

VARIOUS TOPICS  
BEFORE LOWER  
HOUSE IN BRITAIN

Lord Robert Cecil Favors New System Enabling Ministers to Explain Basis of Policy—Supply Questions Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—A wide variety of questions was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday.

On the question of food prices, Mr. McKenna stated that he declined to cut off certain manufacturers' supplies of sugar, expressing the opinion that the supply of sugar in the United Kingdom even restricted, is more plentiful than in other countries and that the price is lower than in New York. Mr. Snowden mentioned the case of a farmer in Lincolnshire who had cleared £63,000 profit on 1000 acres of potatoes and who would have to pay nothing for excess tax, which does not apply to farming.

Lord Robert corroborated a report which he had been previously inclined to doubt that Venizelist officers, both naval and military, had been dismissed without pensions by the Athens government. Venizelos has been informed by Britain and France that these officers and officials will not be lost sight of and their interests will be protected.

Lord Robert indicated that the strongest possible measures would be taken to prevent such occurrences and he reassured one member as to Greek pledges regarding the safeguarding of the Allies' communications being fairly observed. The Entente government would not hesitate to act if there were any reasonable apprehension on this point.

Some feeling was displayed over the practice of some ministers, including Mr. Balfour, of holding meetings with newspaper representatives and supplying them with information in confidence. The members wished to be assured that the Commons would be put in possession of information supplied to editors.

Mr. Lloyd George declined to answer a question as to the proportionate contribution of all ally to the forces in the field. Sir Edward Carson stigmatized the question as intended to create friction between the Allies.

Mr. Outhwaite, who asked the question then demanded to know, amid

AMERICAN SHIP,  
SAY OWNERS OF  
STEAMER LANAO

Definite Assertion Made That Vessel Was Flying United States Flag When Attacked—Registered in Philippines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The steamer Lanao, which was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Portugal, was a United States vessel at the time she was attacked. The Christian Science Monitor European bureau communicated with the agents for the owners who state definitely that the Lanao was flying the United States flag and was a United States vessel, owned and registered in the Philippine Islands.

## Liner Arabia Sunk

Torpedoed Without Warning, Says British Admiralty

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty announced that the homeward bound P. and O. mail steamer Arabia was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean at noon on Monday. The vessel had 437 passengers, including 169 women and children, but all passengers were saved by various vessels diverted to the scene of the disaster. Two engineers are missing. They are believed to have been killed by an explosion, but all the rest of the crew were saved.

## Details Still Lacking

Officials Expect No Serious Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has not yet received facts which warrant any statement of the Lanao recently sunk by a submarine with her cargo of rice. There seems no expectation on the part of officials today that the case will develop serious aspects.

Although it is regarded as not improbable that the case will go into the same class as the Frye, for which the German Government has agreed to pay an indemnity, it is declared that it is altogether premature to make that inference now while the ownership of the ship is still in doubt and officially verified statements are entirely lacking.

ILLINOIS WOMEN  
CAST BIG VOTE  
IN ELECTION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Casting a vote which may reach 800,000, Illinois women, in their first presidential election, appear to have followed the male vote closely. Women turned out in surprisingly large numbers and an estimated vote of over 95 per cent was cast. The Cook county women's vote is estimated at 302,000 and down state at close to 500,000.

Cook county, practically complete, indicates Wilson got 143,000 women's votes and Hughes' 148,000. Hughes probably will get a plurality downstate from the women of close to 100,000. Socialist and Prohibition candidates received about 4 per cent of the feminine vote, incomplete returns indicate.

Cook county returns from 1575 precincts out of 2400 give Hughes, men, 162,298, women 97,563; Wilson, men, 153,341, women 95,980. Down-state returns from 751 out of 2973 precincts give Hughes, men, 104,397; women, 71,402; Wilson, men, 74,835; women, 52,690.

POLISH TELEGRAM  
SHOWS GRATITUDE

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, wireless to Sayville)—The Austrian and German manifestos regarding the creation of a Polish state were discussed at a mass meeting in Warsaw yesterday, after which the following telegram was sent to Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph: "Mighty Monarchs: On this day, so felicitous for the Polish race, when it learns that it will be free with an autonomous state, its own king and its own army, every liberty-loving Pole is impressed with the feeling of thankfulness to those who have freed the Polish people through their good will and given to it a renewal of autonomous government. The victories of your invincible armies have liberated two towns equally dear to the Polish heart—Warsaw and Vilna."

"The agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary with regard to the Polish question gives us an autonomous national existence, the greatest benefit for a people, and also gives us the possibility of marching with all our forces against our traditional enemy, the Muscovite. We know that your purpose, most august emperors, stands behind that which has been done and is an important element in this historic event. Therefore we send Your Majesties an expression of our gratitude and assurance that the Polish people will be able to prove faithful to its allies."



Photograph by Bain News Service

## Waiting for the election returns

DEUTSCHLAND MAY  
CARRY AMERICAN MAIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The German cargo submarine Deutschland has received permission from the postoffice department to carry United States mail, but will not take a consignment until her next trip, the German embassy said today.

PLAN TO REVISE  
CONSTITUTION OF  
STATE FAVORED

All the Referenda Voted Upon Throughout Massachusetts Apparently Indorsed—Prohibition Presidential Vote Increased

Favorable action on the referenda regarding the holding of a constitutional convention and the restoration of party enrollment and about a 38 per cent increase in the Prohibition presidential vote over that of 1912 are indicated in today's returns of the voting in Massachusetts at yesterday's election, which resulted in a sweep for the leading Republican candidates, including Charles E. Hughes, Governor McCall and Senator Lodge. Mr. Hughes' plurality over President Wilson was set this afternoon at about \$1,000. Governor McCall's over Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat, at about \$4,500 and that of Senator Lodge over John F. Fitzgerald at about \$2,000.

Although returns on these subjects are meager, the act for a State holiday January 1 is believed to have been favored by a large majority, and many representative districts are reported to have instructed their representatives to the Legislature to support the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Hughes brought the Commonwealth back into the Republican column, carrying it by nearly the same plurality by which it went to Woodrow Wilson in 1912. With all precincts heard from, Mr. Hughes had 268,261 votes to 247,327 for President Wilson, a plurality of 21,034. In 1912, Mr. Wilson had a plurality of 18,260 over President Taft, the vote then being: Wilson 174,208, Taft 155,948, Roosevelt 142,228.

Governor McCall appears to have led Mr. Hughes in Massachusetts by about 6000 votes and to have run ahead of Senator Lodge by about 8000. Furthermore, the McCall plurality increased over that of 1915 by about 37,000, indicating to his lieutenants that the Governor's first year of administration had strengthened him well politically.

The Governor's strong showing revived discussion of him as a possible candidate for United States senator when Senator Weeks comes before the people for reelection in 1918.

The Democratic nominee, Mr. Mansfield, polled nearly the same total vote that was given former Governor Walsh a year ago, but the advantage is considered to be with the latter in that at least 40,000 more voters went to the polls this year. This may be seen from a comparison of the pluralities of Governor McCall over Mr. Mansfield and former Governor Walsh respectively. Whereas in 1915 the Governor defeated Mr. Walsh by 6318 votes, Mr. Mansfield appears to have been beaten yesterday by a McCall plurality of about 44,600.

With the exception of Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, who lost to Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Ind., all the Massachusetts congressmen were re-elected. Returns show that in the ninth district was close, the unofficial returns giving Congressman Roberts a total of 16,743 and Mr. Fuller 17,070, the latter's majority being 327. There were no other candidates and reports state that Democrats

(Continued on page six, column one)

EVENTS JUSTIFY  
ALLIES' ASSERTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The statements repeatedly made to The Christian Science Monitor European bureau by military authorities that the allied offensive on the Somme would proceed, despite weather conditions, is borne out by yesterday's French attack south of the Somme in which two villages were captured besides German positions on a two-mile front.

REELECTION OF  
MR. WILSON IS  
NOW INDICATED

Late Returns Show Probable Victory in California for the President—Minnesota Is Doubtful—Other Results

FOR WILSON	FOR HUGHES
Alabama.....12	Connecticut.....7
Arizona.....2	Delaware.....2
Arkansas.....9	Illinois.....29
California.....13	Indiana.....15
Colorado.....6	Iowa.....13
Florida.....3	Maine.....4
Georgia.....14	Massachusetts.....18
Idaho.....4	Michigan.....15
Kansas.....10	New Jersey.....14
Kentucky.....13	New York.....45
Louisiana.....10	Pennsylvania.....38
Maryland.....8	Rhode Island.....5
Mississippi.....10	South Dakota.....5
Missouri.....18	Vermont.....4
Montana.....4	West Virginia.....8
Nebraska.....3	Wisconsin.....13
Nevada.....3	
North Carolina.....12	
North Dakota.....5	
Ohio.....24	
Oklahoma.....10	
South Carolina.....9	
Tennessee.....12	
Texas.....20	
Utah.....4	
Virginia.....12	
Washington.....7	
Wyoming.....3	

Total.....269 Total.....238  
Doubtful—Minnesota 12, New Hampshire 4, New Mexico 2, Oregon 5. Total 24.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Returns from the national election now indicate a very close contest for the presidency of the United States between Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes. California and Minnesota seem to be the pivotal states and, in the former, the nominees are running practically side by side, with little advantage to either as the late returns come in.

Not since 1884, when Cleveland defeated Blaine by so narrow a margin, has there been an election so replete with fluctuations as this one which grew more tense and doubtful as the later returns were counted. Early last evening, in many places, the election of Mr. Hughes was conceded and announced, while others refrained from making an announcement on the face of the early figures which apparently bore out the prediction. But, as the night progressed, the tide slowly began to recede from Hughes and sweep in the direction of the Wilson side. The East, which was first to report, was stronger for Hughes, but, as the figures from the Middle West and West began to pile in, there was a marked gain for the President.

This morning one hour showed a lead for first one side, then the other, with both sides claiming the advantage. The California vote started to come in late and at first there was reported a strong trend toward Wilson, but later the count was reported about 70,000 for Hughes and 67,000 for the President, with other precincts to hear from.

With 32 electoral votes in doubt at one point, Wilson had 251 votes against 249 for Hughes, but with all figures subject to revision. At this time California with 13 votes, Minnesota with 12 votes, New Hampshire with 4 and New Mexico with 3 were still in the balance showing that, as the returns still to come in grew smaller, the uncertainty grew proportionately.

At Republican headquarters in New York at 9 a. m. it was reported that complete returns from New Hampshire gave that State to the Republican candidate. At noon the Democrats were claiming New Hampshire for

(Continued on page seven, column four)

SUCCESSFUL  
GUBERNATORIAL  
CANDIDATES

Returns so far received indicate the election of State governors as follows:

NEW YORK—Charles S. Whitman, Rep. (reelected).  
MASSACHUSETTS—Samuel W. McCall, Rep. (reelected).  
WASHINGTON—Ernest Lister, Dem. (reelected).  
OHIO—James M. Cox, Dem. (reelected).  
KANSAS—Arthur Capper, Rep. (reelected).  
MISSOURI—Henry Lamm, Rep. (reelected).  
NEW JERSEY—Walter E. Edge, Rep. (reelected).  
ILLINOIS—Frank O. Lowden, Rep. (reelected).  
CONNECTICUT—Marcus M. Holcom, Rep. (reelected).  
NORTH CAROLINA—Thomas W. Bickett, Dem. (reelected).  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Richard I. Manning, Dem. (reelected).  
RHODE ISLAND—R. Livingston Beekman, Rep. (reelected).  
TENNESSEE—Thomas C. Rye, Dem. (reelected).  
TEXAS—James E. Ferguson, Dem. (reelected).  
MINNESOTA—J. A. A. Burquist, Rep. (reelected).  
FLORIDA—W. A. Knott, Dem. (probable).  
GEORGIA—Hugh Dorsey, Dem. (probable).  
DELAWARE—John G. Townsend, Rep. (probable).  
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Harry W. Keyes, Rep. (probable).  
VERMONT—Horace F. Graham, Rep. (probable).  
WEST VIRGINIA—John J. Cornwell, Dem. (probable).  
MICHIGAN—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep. (probable).  
COLORADO—Julius C. Gunter, Dem. (probable).  
IOWA—W. L. Harding, Rep. (probable).

WHITMAN AGAIN  
TO BE GOVERNOR  
OF NEW YORK

William M. Calder Elected to Senate Over William F. McCombs—Scenes at Headquarters of Both Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York was re-elected by 156,000, running ahead of Hughes in the State as a whole. William M. Calder was elected United States senator by a plurality of 155,000 over his Democratic opponent, William F. McCombs. The returns reaching both headquarters were confined to the heads of the ticket, but it is thought that the Republicans have elected governors in all states in which the presidential candidate was victorious and also that the House in the Sixty-fifth Congress may have a small Republican majority with the Democratic majority in the Senate reduced.

Mr. Hughes, therefore, if elected, will have to contend with a divided Congress. So far as the returns make possible a prediction approaching accuracy it appears that the House will have 219 Republicans, 212 Democrats, one Progressive, one Socialist, one Prohibitionist and one Protectionist. This will give the Republicans a majority of three and a plurality over the Democrats of seven.

At the headquarters of the two great parties there was a marked contrast in degree of enthusiasm displayed during the night. In the early evening, when the reports came in indicating that the Republicans had made a clean sweep, the joy at Republican headquarters was expressed in all manner of noise making. At the Wilson rooms the atmosphere was somber and of the same lugubrious tone that ordinarily accompanies the blasting of political hopes.

One after another of the newspapers conceded Hughes' election, and the searchlights sent out, across the island and even far out to sea, the telltale beams that meant, to the informed, the election of the Republican candidate.

Then, along toward midnight, things commenced to change. First Connecticut was not so certain for Hughes after all. Then Massachusetts had symptoms of going Democratic and spoiling things. The deep voiced and affable official at Republican headquarters, who had been shouting out to the crowd earlier the things that made the throng shriek in delight now showed less zeal in his work.

In the opposition camp there was also a pronounced change. They commenced to claim one state after another and before the night was through a new hope had sprung up in the Wilson rooms.

REPORT SECRETARY  
BAKER TO RESIGN

CLEVELAND, O.—Reports that Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, would resign after March 4, no matter who is elected President, were circulated here today.

It was said that Mr. Baker determined when he took office last year to serve only one year, and that he intends to return to his home here to practice law.

PRESIDENT HAS  
GAME OF GOLF

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—With the result of the election still in doubt, President Wilson this afternoon went out for a golf game. Mrs. Wilson, who throughout the morning had directed the packing of things preparatory to moving back to Washington this week, accompanied the President to the links.

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Pages 14-15
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Boston Wool Prices Well Maintained.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorials.....	Page 22
The Election.....	
Italian Intercommunal Trade.....	
The Duke of Devonshire on Education.....	
Virginia Lottery.....	
The Day After.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
German Warships Attacked.....	1
Official War Reports.....	1
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 20
Girl's Bed Sitting-Room.....	
Senior Class in Poster Making, Stand Up.....	
General News.....	
Greek Situation.....	1
Steamer Lanao an American Ship.....	1
Agricultural Needs of South.....	2
New York Proposed As Free Port for World.....	2
Porto Rico's Reciprocity.....	2
Teachers Conference at Manchester.....	2
Views on Speech of German Chancellor.....	2
Australian Rural Problem.....	2
Georgia Prohibition Law Test.....	2
California's Ask Wheat Embargo.....	2
New Freight Embargo.....	2
St. Wilson's Big Reflector.....	2
Texas Cotton Harvest Prospects.....	2
Teaching Problems in Arithmetic.....	2
Survey of Cooperative Stores.....	2
News of the Water Front.....	2
The Real Estate Market.....	2

Illustrations—	
Crowds Waiting for Election Returns.....	1
Charles E. Hughes.....	1
Typical Voting Booth.....	4
President Woodrow Wilson.....	4
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.....	5
Samuel W. McCall.....	5
Election Portrait Sketches.....	5
Fashion Design.....	20
White House, Washington, D. C.....	21
Music.....	Page 3
Harold Henry in Piano Recital.....	
Longy Club in First Concert.....	
Russian Ballet.....	
National Election in United States—	
Both Parties Claim Victory.....	1
Election Scenes in New York.....	1
Results in Various States.....	2
Special Questions Asked by States.....	2
People in the Election Returns.....	2
Politics: National—	
Whitman Elected Governor of New York.....	1
Britain's Foreign Policy System.....	1
Affairs at Westminster.....	2
Special Articles—	
People in the News.....	10
By Other Editors.....	12
In the Libraries.....	12
Spelling.....	Page 16
A. A. U. Rule Changes.....	
Missouri Valley Football.....	
Yale Football Outlook.....	
Theater: Players in "Sweet Lavender".....	Page 8
The Home Forum.....	Page 21
Attempting the Impossible.....	
The Novel as Reformer.....	

## PORTO RICO HAS A RECORD SUGAR CROP THIS YEAR

Total of 483,589 Tons, as Compared With 398,000 Tons in Best Previous Year—Haiti's Sugar Interests to Be Enlarged

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The usual annual compilation of the sugar manufactured by the various sugar factories of the island has just been published by the Bureau of Property Taxes of the Treasury Department. It is most encouraging. Sugar has been Porto Rico's major crop and industry for several years.

The 1909 crop totaled in tons (2000 lbs.) something over 277,000. The crops of 1910 and 1915 were very nearly equal, with some 346,000 tons. The largest annual output prior to this year was in 1913, when slightly over 398,000 tons were produced. This year's crop, however, reached the total of 483,589 tons.

This report gives the total output of 65 factories, many of the larger of which made big increases. Guanica Central, the largest factory on the island, produced 75,557 tons of sugar. This is the largest output for any single factory in the history of the sugar industry here. The Fajardo Sugar Company, however, made the largest increase over the previous year, the 1915 crop amounting to 21,818 tons and that of the present year reaching 36,338 tons. The second largest factory on the island is owned by the Central Aguirre Company, and it manufactured this year 35,350 tons of sugar. The other more important factories with their 1916 output are as follows: Camalache, 23,443 tons; Plazuela, 18,819 tons; Canovanas, 16,313 tons; Mercedes, 15,387 tons; San Vicente, 12,642 tons; Vannina, 10,464 tons; Juncos, 15,454 tons; Machete, 11,539 tons; Progreso, 10,238 tons; Santa Juana, 12,233 tons; Coloso, 11,903 tons.

If the plans of the sugar growers are successful, next year's crop will exceed that of this year. Most of the factories will begin grinding cane in January, although Guanica plans to start the latter part of November. The cane is unusually well advanced throughout the island for this season of the year.

Proximity, similarity of business interests, language, history and associations render West Indian affairs of peculiar interest to many Porto Ricans. In the early years of Spanish control Porto Rico was under the immediate jurisdiction of the Government at Santo Domingo. The relations between the two islands have always been close. St. Thomas is only a few hours distant, and commerce between the two islands was at one time very important, while the problem of the immigration of Negroes from St. Thomas to Porto Rico is a subject of constant discussion. Spanish steamers bring San Juan and Haiti and Cuba into regular communication. Porto Rican business men have interests in all of these islands.

Recently Mr. Soethenes Behn, a native of Porto Rico, resigned his position as head of the Porto Rico General Telephone Company to become president of a \$14,500,000 telephone company in Cuba. He will also represent the Berwind-White Coal Company in Cuba. The Cuban Telephone Company operates a system covering the entire island with some 25,000 telephones. Plans are said to be under way to enlarge and extend its service, including an undersea telephone cable to connect Havana and Key West and ultimately to connect Cuba with Haiti, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico.

It is stated authoritatively that A. J. Grief, formerly general manager of Guanica Central, the largest sugar enterprise in Porto Rico, is interested in the development of large sugar enterprises in Haiti. According to an account in Haiti, Grief is to acquire, \$18,000,000 invested and employment furnished to 50,000 persons. The same paper says that Mr. Grief is enthusiastic over the outlook for Haiti with American supervision of its finances. Its resources will be actively developed by American capital. He is reported as saying that the Cul de Sac and Leogane valleys will produce 1,500,000 tons of sugar a year at a lower cost than it can be produced anywhere else in the West Indies. The Haitian-American Corporation, in which Mr. Grief is interested, has received a satisfactory franchise for the promotion of its business. Remarkable progress has been made in the affairs of the country since the United States intervened, according to Mr. Grief. "Splendid highways have already replaced the almost impassable roads; sanitary conditions have been improved wonderfully; the Government has been stabilized and the revolutionists are returning to work on the farms."

### SOUTH AFRICA'S INDUSTRIES

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The disorganization of factories in Europe consequent upon the war and the difficulty of getting shipment owing to the requisition of so many steamships for war service have tended to throw South Africa upon its own resources, and a decided fillip has been given to local industrialism by the restrictions on overseas trade, and South African factories have for the most part enjoyed a large increase in their turnover. An interesting indication of the above is to be seen in an advertisement at present appearing in the leading papers of the Transvaal to the effect that a sum of £100,000 is available for the establishment or support of promising industrial undertakings.

## CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS HELD AT MANCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England.—A conference of the teaching profession, including secondary and university teachers, was recently held at the University of Manchester under the presidency of Sir Henry Miers, the vice-chancellor. Dr. Michael E. Sadler, the vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds, was the principal speaker. On the subject of secondary education he said that the welfare of the secondary and also of university education, regarded from the national standpoint, depended on the welfare of elementary education. Smaller classes and more individual teaching in the elementary schools, and changes which would make the calling of the teacher in elementary schools more attractive, would increase the flow of well-prepared and capable pupils into the secondary schools. Further, the narrow and too specialized requirements of many of the entrance scholarship examinations at the public schools did injury to the course of study in the preparatory schools, at which the boys should all have a more general education, including more study of English and suitable instruction and observational work in natural science. Thirdly, the vigor of the secondary schools depended upon their being staffed by men and women of wide outlook, public spirit, initiative, courage, and professional skill. Men and women of this type all callings in the state would compete. The profession of teaching must therefore offer salaries, prospects, and retirement allowances which would justify young people in devoting themselves to its duties. The present state of things, both for men and women assistant teachers in secondary schools, could not be allowed to continue without detriment to the efficiency of secondary education.

Dealing with the duration of compulsory education, Dr. Sadler said, the continued education of all young people during adolescence was one of the problems of secondary education in the wide sense of the word. There should be no exemptions (save in special circumstances) from full time attendance at a day school under 14 years of age. Every boy and girl in town and country who was not at a secondary school should be given further education, in daylight hours, from 14 to 18. It should be a statutory obligation on all employers, industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic, to release their younger work people for such education as part of the working week. The training of the teachers sufficient in number for this vast new work of continued education for all adolescents should be dealt with by the Government as part of the problem of demobilization after the war. A great system of national education could not be improvised, and it was necessary to look ahead. They might fairly ask for deeper insight on the part of many British employers into the value of a good general education. Professor Sadler said that this last point seemed to him to be fundamental to any discussion of reform in English education. The advance of all schools and universities in the effectiveness of their work, and the closer integration of their studies and mental outlook with the needs of modern life, depended ultimately on a clearer and more resolute conviction as to what the nation was to do in the world. The awakening of interest in education, he thought, was the ground of hope for the future, and although the aim was still obscure, they were aware that the basis in education ought to be that no one should be treated as or trained to be merely an economic tool, but to be revered as a human being.

## REGISTRATION OF FIRMS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England.—At a largely attended meeting called by the Wholesale Traders Association of London and Birmingham, which was held in London lately, Mr. Glanville, M. P., presiding, the question was considered of the compulsory registration of firms and persons carrying on business under names other than their own. The speaker said the idea which has been embodied in the House of Lords has been held up in the Commons. The chairman said that the conference was designed so that any amendments to the proposed bill might be formulated, and put forward in a deputation to the Government. In Australia there was registration of the names of persons connected with business firms, and he saw no reason why traders in this country should be at a greater disadvantage.

Mr. G. G. Poppleton, secretary of the Wholesale Traders Association, indicated various amendments which it was proposed to make in the bill. Speaking of German commercial duplicity, he described the use Germans had made of "status" information obtained through a German inquiry office formerly carried on in this country. The office had headquarters in Berlin, and was also well represented in Northern France. It issued to firms a printed form with questions referring to amount of capital and stock. Unfortunately a large number of manufacturers in Lille filled up these forms. When the German army got to Lille they were in possession of the forms, and they called on the merchants to produce their stock in trade and other assets, which were then taken possession of. He urged that the bill should be strengthened in regard to the position of executors and trustees and receivers and managers of estates. It should be made compulsory for a certificate of registration to be hung up in the principal office or place of business of the firm registering. An advisory committee was appointed.

## RELATIONSHIP OF FARMERS TO BUSINESS MEN

President of Georgia Chamber of Commerce Talks to Alabama Men on Agricultural Needs of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Closer relationship between the urban business man and the farmer is absolutely necessary to the advancement of prosperity in the South, declared Charles J. Hagen, president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce in a recent address before the Alabama Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hagen said the burden of showing farmers how to dispose of their crops to the best advantage rests upon cities; that the thinking business men have been for years calling for diversified crops and that now the thinking farmer is calling for diversified markets.

Mr. Hagen pointed out that the cities have every facility for handling corn from Illinois, apples from Oregon, potatoes from Maine, and he asked what facilities are offered to handle these and other products grown within 10 miles of town and brought to market by wagon. The farmer must be a peddler or lose his produce, he said. "You answer that the farmer should pack and sack and classify as does the producer in other sections," said the speaker. "That is true, but how can he do this unless the dealers teach him? Has not all education, all circulation of books and other vehicles proceeded from the towns and the cities? The same should apply in instructing our farmers to the needs of his markets."

Mr. Haden said that while in Europe there is proceeding a war for markets, Alabama and Georgia are handing their markets for farm products, for corn, flour, meat and hay to the North, throwing away \$1,000,000 a year in Alabama, and 25 per cent more in Georgia. Mr. Haden said that instead of southern lands being farmed, they have been mined. "Their fertility," he said, "has been traded for potage from the corners of the land, until now the mother state of Alabama, largely stripped of her crop-producing powers, is calling upon us to resort to other and better methods, to rescue her from the situation we have allowed her to fall into."

Mr. Haden said that prior to 1870 not a carload of food supplies was shipped to the South from beyond the Ohio river; but in 1913, 120,000 cars passed through the gateway of Nashville alone; that Georgia has received 200,000 cars of alfalfa hay from Colorado a year, the freight on which was alone \$14 a ton, while equally good hay can be raised in the state for \$12 a ton. He said the business men in one county organized so that every time a farmer went into a store or a bank he was advised to raise food crops. In two years things were so satisfactory that the people were able to hold 6000 bales more of cotton for high prices than ever before, the banks in one city had \$300,000 more deposits than at any time in their history with the smallest number of farmers' notes. The campaign in that particular county was conservatively estimated to have been worth at least a million.

Mr. Haden declared that measured by their power to produce the needful things of life, the soils of Alabama exceed those of California; yet the Californians buy water, transport their produce 3000 miles and fill the grocery shelves of the East while the fruits and vegetables of the South give way to cotton. Los Angeles County, Cal., he said, has a taxable value as large almost as that of the whole state of Alabama.

The one crop plan in the South, said Mr. Haden, has had a fair trial. Sixty days after war was declared in Europe the one crop plan was a beggar, holding out its hand for its own people to give charity in the "Buy a bale" movement.

With the high price of cotton in the postbellum days the southern farmers got away from grasses and grains; flour mills fell into decay and smokehouses passed away. Shortly the earth, robbed of its vital qualities by a single diet, rebelled. Commercial fertilizers partly relieved the situation, but only temporarily. The southern farmer, said Mr. Haden, must get back to rotation, to give the soil what it needs in the way it needs it.

"The initiative in the whole matter rests with the business men," he said. "To take a census of the cattle and hogs of a town's territory to determine whether there are enough to justify a packing house, is to invent things from their normal order. Demand precedes supply. The lure of a market brings products into being. Farmers, like all others, produce what the public wants and is willing to pay for. We shall raise what we need and recover from the one crop system when our business men understand that the initiative is their duty."

### BOYS FOR MUNITION FACTORIES

ROME, Italy.—Lists of the names of youths still attending school who are desirous of working in the Italian ammunition factories are being received from the provinces by the Ministry of Industry. The number of these applicants is very high in nearly every province, and a decree is to be issued respecting establishing new regulations, so as to enable them to give their services to the nation without any interruption of their studies.

## BIRMINGHAM HAS OFFER OF AID AT A LOWER RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The city's refusal to buy its gasoline from the Standard Oil and other companies, established locally, because of their alleged exorbitant prices and refusal to compete, has resulted in the proposal that a city reservoir be constructed in which could be stored, for the city's use, oil and gasoline purchased on the outside. The city purchasing agent has been making inquiries throughout the country on the price at which gasoline could be delivered at Birmingham. Numerous letters have been received from independent companies quoting prices greatly less than the current quotations in Birmingham, where the market, according to City Commissioner Barber, is in the hands of a monopoly.

The C. M. Mills Oil Company of Syracuse, N. Y., offers to sell the city as much 60-gravity gasoline as it wants at 14 1/2 cents per gallon plus freight. The freight cannot be more than 2 cents per gallon, thus making the rate here 16 1/2 cents delivered, or more than 5 1/2 cents lower than the lowest bid received from local oil companies.

## FREE PORT FOR NATION URGED IN NEW YORK

Transshipment Center for World Trade Outside of Tariff Boundary Proposed in Atlantic Coast Metropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advantages which the commerce of this city and of the country at large would derive from the establishment of a free port at the Port of New York are set forth by H. McEl. Harding, who voices the growing conviction among business men that, as the position this country is destined to occupy in the commerce of the world is better understood, the necessity for having some place outside the tariff wall where imports can be handled and prepared for transshipment becomes more apparent. Mr. Harding's conclusions are:—

That, owing to the war, New York has the opportunity to become the principal transshipment port of the world; that New York has not today anywhere in the harbor terminal facilities to accommodate such transshipment commerce when offered; that in some way, by public or private capital, a large transshipment terminal composed of quays, piers, sheds, warehouses, connecting railway tracks, mechanical appliances and other facilities should be provided as soon as possible; that unless suitable harbor works and facilities are soon constructed New York will throw away an opportunity which may never again be offered; and that there are locations most advantageously situated in the upper harbor which can easily, quickly and economically be utilized.

Mr. Harding emphasizes the fact that this terminal should be constructed in such a location as to make the State Barge Canal trip as short as possible, and so that the heavily loaded canal barges could pass through quiet water to reach it. He says the impulse such a terminal would give to the barge canal would be enormous. "Where a port is small," says Mr. Harding, "the industrial, commercial and transshipment terminals are combined in one. As the commerce increases, first the industrial and commercial are separated, and finally the last two classes of terminals exercise their functions independently. Such has been the procedure at many foreign ports. From the beginning of marine commerce until now the trade rivalry for this transshipment traffic has been most intense.

"Only a few years ago, if goods were to be shipped from the United States to South America, Africa or Australia or almost any foreign country, the goods were first shipped to London, and at that port were transhipped to ships sailing to those countries. London, therefore, became a great distributing center for the whole world, a kind of a clearing house for cargoes. Below London on the Thames, down the river were constructed the great Tilbury Terminals called docks, with sheds, warehouses and other terminal facilities. Besides these were the Alexandria Docks and others.

"While a certain amount of the cargo of a ship might be for England, yet the amount generally was small in proportion to that which was to be transhipped to other vessels. From the great London docks, full cargoes for ships could be made up for export, where to hold the merchandise, whether awaiting ships or to get a full ship load, warehouses of great capacity were erected.

"There is now coming another shifting of this transshipment center. As it was transferred from Italy to Northern Europe, and then to England by wars of conquest, now this great business of transshipment is moving peacefully to another world port, that of New York.

"It is not sufficient to have this opportunity offered to this port, but provision must now be made to receive it and retain it. This business cannot be held today by warships as in the past, but only by offering superior facilities, such as the rapid and economical discharging and reloading of vessels, holding sheds and warehouses and those features which will attract commerce."

## GERMAN PRESS VIEWS SPEECH OF CHANCELLOR

Opinions Generally Agree That Remarks Were Less Definite Than in Previous War Talks—Internal Reform Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—As already indicated by cable, the Chancellor's speech at the opening of the autumn session of the Reichstag produced almost general disappointment after having been awaited so eagerly. It seemed to be generally agreed that the speech was less definite on every point than any of the previous war addresses, and Radical circles missed the formulation of plans for internal reform for which they had looked, while Conservative quarters refused to be mollified, although they certainly would seem to have had most cause to regard the speech as a concession to their standpoint. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, namely, in no way modified his previous definition of Germany's war aims, a definition which inclined, it is considered, rather to the Pan-German than to the German Radical and Socialist view; he also emphasized the favorite Pan-German-Conservative theme of energetic war on England, in preference, apparently, to a determined campaign against Russia; and finally his reference to the need for internal reform was quite as capable of being interpreted as mere rhetoric as of being held to indicate any definite trend of policy. Despite all these attitudes, however, the Conservative deputies sat motionless, with folded arms, throughout the speech, and their papers next morning continued to maintain their attitude of implacable hostility. The Radical press claims openly that these things show that the opposition cannot be won over by concessions or speeches, that its hostility is really rooted in a fixed aversion to internal democratic reform, that, as however, it cannot make this its watchword at the present juncture, it has adopted the cry for a more energetic conduct of the war as a substitute, and that if it cannot overthrow the Government now it will endeavor to do so after the war by the argument that more could have been accomplished had its advice been followed.

In view of this state of affairs, the Radical press insists that the Chancellor should have abandoned all attempts to conciliate his opponents, and have rallied the opposite elements around him by the formulation of a bold program of reform. All that he did, however, in this direction was to formulate the somewhat obscure dictum that in the empire of the future there must be "a free path for all the deserving" (eine freie Bahn für alle Tüchtigen). This, the Radical press insists, might mean everything or nothing, and certainly betrays no present intention to give practical effect to the famous reference to the desirability of franchise reform in Prussia contained in the last speech from the throne.

Even papers like the Berliner Tageblatt, which have stood firmly by the Chancellor during the last two years, declare that it is becoming difficult to maintain that attitude, and they point to the fact that, despite all the readiness for reform with which he is credited, the war has seen no change in the practice of filling every responsible post either in the army, the navy, or the diplomatic and civil services, from the narrow circle, which, thanks to the present electoral system, dominates Prussian policy, and through it that of the Empire. Democratic reform is none the less inevitable, however, these papers insist, and should not have to wait to be set in motion until the conclusion of peace. It is for this reason that they are urging the necessity of facing the Conservative opposition with a union of the opposite elements as close and as solid as its own. So far, however, there has been no indication of really concerted action on the part of these circles, and while such papers as the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt were obviously disappointed, like the Vorwärts, with the half-hearted reference to internal reform in the Chancellor's speech, they have been compelled to note with surprise that the Progressives apparently found Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's utterances a matter for applause, while the Internationale Korrespondenz, a leading organ of the Socialist minority which supplies journalistic material for party organs throughout the country, openly approved of the Chancellor's silence concerning inner-political "Neorientierung," which, it maintained, was a subject that could well be left for discussion until after the war. This same paper also insisted that the Chancellor had emphasized anew the purely defensive character of the war, as far as Germany was concerned, and had thus followed up the demands made by Herr Scheidemann at the Socialist conference.

The verdict of the Vorwärts on the speech read very differently. Those who were expecting and hoping, it ran, were again disappointed. They heard no new message, no liberating phrase, but only once more the well-known expressions which every one interested in politics, and who is not today, has so often heard, and weighed critically. What the imperial Chancellor said about the military situation and the alleged prospects of the war could be read for months past in all the papers, and even that which seemed to strike a new note at once disappeared again in the stereotyped rhetoric to which one has gradually become accustomed as to the familiar, ever-recurring phrasing of the military communiqués, or the un-

original warnings and promises of the war feeding department. It was a speech of which the parties did not know rightly what to make. A speech that brought out nothing clear or decisive, but left everything misty and obscure. Altogether in the vein of the National Committee.

## ZEPPELIN REMAINS EXHIBITED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It looks as if the proverbial bill had been in the proverbial china shop. This was the impression left upon one of the visitors to the exhibition of the remains of two German airships which were recently exhibited at the headquarters of one of the most ancient regiments of the British army—the Honourable Artillery Company. It certainly was an apt summing up of the view that presented itself to the visitor on entering the door.

In the first room were piled yards and yards of light steel piping, rusty and muddy, and twisted and bent from the treatment it had received. Some of the pipes were as much as three inches in diameter, but the biggest part of the tangled mass consisted of the ordinary steel tubing that is used for the framework of certain types of airship. It was not possible to gain any idea, without expert knowledge, of the size of the airship, L. 21, represented by these remains. Apart from the fact that a good deal of wood entered into the construction of this vessel, and that there was therefore less wreckage, it seemed to have been rendered much less recognizable than the one which fell a fortnight later in Essex. Its broken and splintered propeller, the half of which was 10 feet long, had been patched up and was fixed on its shaft, and so connected with the big six-cylinder engine. All around, on tables covered with the allied flags, were portions of the reducing and reversing gear, radiators, silencers, fire extinguishers, steel mooring ropes, oil filters and coolers, wireless sets, telephones, signaling pistols, valves, gauges, pieces of the envelope, portions of uniforms, machine guns and ammunition, and sheets of aluminum from the airship's petrol and oil tanks. Exploding or flaming bullets were picked up with the remains of all the Zeppelins that have been brought down over England, but these were not on view.

An exhibit which excited much interest was an observation car, shaped like some huge fish, which was found somewhere in East Anglia. This curious appliance measures 14 feet in length, and weighs 122 pounds. It has a fairly blunt nose and is fitted with small planes at the stern in order to keep it head to the wind as it swings at the end of a light steel hawser thousands of feet below the airship. There is enough room for one man to be comfortable inside it and the observer presumably lies flat upon the floor, which is fitted inside the car, while he looks out downward or to the right and left through sheets of mica let into the nose of the strange apparatus.

A German aeroplane of the L. G. V. type, which had been brought down on the western front, was also on exhibition. The aeroplane was a bi-plane of the tractor type and bore the usual sign of German nationality—a black cross painted on the fuselage. In the adjoining room were some of the remains of the Zeppelin brought down in flames in Essex. Here a complete apparatus for releasing bombs was to be seen, with the switchboard by which it operated. Twenty-five switches on a neat switchboard enabled the operator, by an electrical arrangement, to release the required number of bombs as quickly or as slowly as he liked from an aluminum carrier. Alongside this switchboard was the engineroom indicator from the Zeppelin. Some idea of the great size of the craft could be gained from the elevator which, almost undamaged by the fire, apart from the fabric, was reared up on a table—a big framework of aluminum. A portion of the stern framework was also erected in a corner. Also in a fairly good state of preservation were a portion of the fore-starboard engineroom, a portion of a gondola and a couple of big engines of the six-cylinder type. Petrol tanks melted into mere mumps of metal showed the effects of the fire that had consumed the Zeppelin in its fall.

### POSTAL SERVICE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The friendly relations which have been established between France and the Shereef of Mecca have resulted in the resumption of the postal service with El Hedjaz, in which are the two holy cities of Mecca and Medina. On Nov. 14, 1914, a telegraphic circular issued by the French Government interrupted all communications with Turkey in Europe and in Asia. The Shereef of Mecca having now adopted an attitude of rebellion towards the Turkish Government, owing to the treatment meted out to many prominent Arab chiefs, a rapprochement with France resulted in the dispatch of a mission by the French Government to Mecca, the purpose and scope of which was explained in the French Chamber recently. The resumption of postal relations with El Hedjaz followed upon that step. Letters bearing the stamps issued by the Shereef of Mecca will now be accepted by the French authorities, and letters from France for El Hedjaz will be collected at Marseilles prior to their final dispatch.

### IMPORTATION OF CRAYFISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Satisfaction is being expressed in South Africa at the action of the French Government in removing the embargo which was temporarily placed on the importation into France of crayfish, of which nearly 4,000,000 pounds were exported to Europe during 1915.



**Fitting the Odd-Size Man**

IT IS a point of pride with me that, ten times out of ten, I fit the man of irregular build who imagined that he had to go to a tailor.

In Stein-Bloch Clothes, \$30 to \$45, I carry a complete line of "Shorts" and "Stouts." These not only fit correctly, but have all the smart style of regular size garments.

Such Suits or Overcoats need no alterations, except in rare cases. Then I make them free of charge.

**JOHN DAVID**  
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES  
Broadway at 32nd Street  
NEW YORK

**Make Good Icing Better**

Your favorite recipe sometimes fails—Why? You need a change! **Mapleine** provides it. Use it like any other flavoring. You'll enjoy its rich "maple" flavor in icings, puddings, candies, sugar syrup.

Ask your grocer for 1-oz. bottle 25c, 4-oz. bottle 50c, and if he cannot supply you, write **DEPT. H, CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.** 4c in stamps will bring you our Mapleine Cook Book.

**SHOE CRAFT**

27 W. 38 St. New York

**Fitting the Narrow Foot**

The "SHOE CRAFT" Shop specializes in fitting narrow footwear to the narrow foot. Widths AAA, AA and A may be had from stock in all sizes including 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2 and 9.

**CORINTHIAN \$6.50**

Gumshoe with Black Cloth Topping or Patent Collet with Black Cloth Topping.

Mail Shipping Service. Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Parcels Post Prepaid. Send for catalog \$1.00, with measurements and instructions and our booklet "Fitting the Narrow Foot." Charge accounts.

**On Auto Trips Take a Supply of EDUCATOR CRACKERS**

They're Good Company—Especially Toasterettes

Battered, Salted and Toasted Crackers—Original and Best. Your dealer will supply you—if not, we would thank you for his name. Johnson Educator Food Company, Boston.

**HIGGINS & SEITER**

FOUNDED 1887  
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS  
9-11 EAST 37th STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

**SHEFFIELD PLATE**  
ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE PIECES

**Engraved Greeting Cards**

Of Individuality and Distinction

Genuine Value in Quality and Workmanship. Also Vetting Cards, Invitations, etc.

**M. M. BEAR COMPANY**  
14 West Washington Street, CHICAGO.

**California Marmalade**

Pure Fruit and Sugar

I will send you by express express four pound packages of fresh marmalade, either ORANGE (new) or GRAPEFRUIT (rare) for just 50c per box, or 10c per pound money order.

**N. P. D. KIRKMAN, Redlands, California.**  
(Where the oranges grow from)

## REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Opening of 1916 Autumn Session Emphasizes Increasing Support Given Coalition — Salient Points in Premier's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England.—When Parliament reassembled recently it did so in an atmosphere of comparative political peace. Political leaders in a time of stress are well advised to watch with care these moments of calm, since it is just then they are liable to relax their guard and give an opening for their opponents. At the opening of the 1916 autumn session, however, there was no such noisy clamor for the overthrow of the Government as had marked earlier months of the year. What the coming months may produce in the way of what Mr. Duke referred to as "cabala with a crisis every other afternoon" remains to be seen. One may recall the fact that the Unionist war committee or "ginger group" had made itself the largest organized body of opposition in the House and may note the development of a new and large party, the Civil Liberties group, which in combination with the Nationalists, totals 120 members and is liable to be "again the Government" on any provocation. Still the Coalition Government has support behind it which does not talk but votes solidly; it is ably led, and so far the utmost laboring of the mountain of opposition has produced, as a rule, only a very small mouse.

Recent developments have tended to strengthen the coalition and the opening sitting emphasized and underlined this in unmistakable fashion. The speech of Mr. Asquith repudiating a premature peace, and redefining the Allies' aims was a remarkable performance. His strong and resonant words, though not addressed specifically to the Imperial German Chancellor or to any person or persons in neutral countries, were a complete reply to the former. They were words of great diplomatic importance, which certainly rang round the entire world, acutely alert at the moment to all such utterances. It was a remarkable performance in a man who has, perhaps, borne the chief heat and burden of the day in the Entente camp, throughout the past two years and in whose devoted family circle the meaning of war has presented itself as it has done in so many British homes.

Either inadvertently or out of sympathy for the Prime Minister in the loss of his son, Lieutenant Raymond Asquith, the House did not cheer Mr. Asquith as he entered. It greeted him with subdued cheering as he rose to speak. The speech began quietly, with the Premier's usual lucid analysis of the figures of war expenditure in support of his request for a further three hundred millions. In these days members vote hundreds of millions with a readiness and rapidity which seem to press into the very dim distance the days when an additional million of military expenditure threatened the life of governments. Mr. Asquith even appeared to feel it necessary to remind the careless that in two years of war Parliament had voted more than the expenditure for 20 years before the war, a period including the campaign against the Boers, now loyal citizens of the Empire. On the other hand for the benefit of the anxious, he quoted these lofty words of Burke: "I see the burden, but I cannot avoid contemplating also the strength that supports the burden, from which I draw the most comfortable assurance of the vigor and ample resources of this great country."

"The House listened with great interest as the Prime Minister, following the example of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, surveyed the war map. It was a survey which recalled to many speeches delivered in 'another place' by Lord Kitchener. The facts were not unfamiliar, but they were marshaled with a certainty of touch and a grasp of essentials which brought out clearly the great change that had in a few months come over the aspect of the war, while revealing at the same time that the task of beating Germany was still not a slight one. A cordial tribute to the efforts of Britain's allies and to the efforts of Serbia, Greece and Rumania closed with a striking reference to Greece. "Greece, with her imperishable record of stubborn and victorious resistance to the British Columbia, Greece, of whose fortunes and liberties we have been for the best part of a century the staunch protectors," and the hint that "even now, wisely guided and governed, Greece may yet take a worthy part on the side to which she is committed by all that is great and glorious in the traditions of her past."

Then Mr. Asquith came to his peroration, that adornment of a speech which in this instance was the vitally important part of the speech. Standing squarely and erectly at the table with a closed hand placed firmly on his dispatch box, the Prime Minister in ringing words called for further effort. The voice was the voice of Mr. Asquith, but the thoughts, as so often is the case with the Prime Minister, were those of the solid, determined, persistent England which endeavors to secure victory by a supreme capacity to hold on. Sometimes the Prime Minister's voice was struggling against deep emotion as he spoke of the debt England owed to "those who have given their lives for us, the flower of our youth, the hope and promise of the future" whose "supreme sacrifice must not be in vain," but it rang out firmly as he spoke of the worthiness of the aim which redeemed the terrible sacrifice of the struggle. "The strain which the war imposes on ourselves and our allies, the hardships which

we freely admit it involves to some of those who are not directly concerned in the struggle, the upheaval of trade, the devastation of territory, the loss of irreplaceable lives; this long and somber procession of cruelty and suffering, lighted up as it is by deathless examples of heroism and chivalry, cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious, dishonoring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace."

The cheers, led by Mr. Lloyd George, leaning forward eager and animated from his seat at Mr. Asquith's right, were ringing out before the speaker had uttered the final words. Immediately he went on to define again the oft-defined aims of the Allies. "They are not selfish ends, they are not vindictive ends, they require that there should be adequate reparation for the past, and adequate security for the future. On their achievement we, in this country, honestly believe depends the best hopes of humanity. For them we have given—we are giving what we can least afford to give—without stint, without regret, but only as the price by which the world will purchase and surely hold in the years to come protection for the weak, supremacy of right over force, free development under equal conditions, and each in accordance with his own genius, of all the states, great or small, which build up the family of civilized mankind."

A deep roar of cheering again broke upon the concluding words, cheering renewed again and yet again. From the crowded gallery reserved for distinguished strangers, Lord Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others looked down upon a scene such as had not been witnessed in the House since the early days of the war, when Mr. Asquith himself was justifying the action of England. In voicing with certainty and unsurpassed eloquence the thoughts of his countrymen, Mr. Asquith had again brought to light the unbroken unity of all political parties in the prosecution of the war and even revived in the Nationalist ranks—now so hostile to the government—the feelings which had animated them in the opening days of August, 1914.

Apart from the Prime Minister's speech, the sitting was sufficiently interesting. It included an outspoken attack on the War Minister by Mr. Holt, the big Liberal shipowner, with the American interview as text, and a still more outspoken attack on Mr. Holt by the War Minister. Mr. Holt criticized Mr. Lloyd George's sporting language as undignified and unsuitable. Mr. Lloyd George said the interview was a "public report of a private conversation." Mr. Holt held that Mr. Lloyd George had gone outside his province. Mr. Lloyd George argued, with some excess of ingenuity, it must be admitted, that as Secretary of War, he was departmentally concerned in any proposal of mediation, as mediation at this stage would be a military disaster. Mr. Holt implied that Mr. Lloyd George was speaking without the authority of his chief or of the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Lloyd George eagerly combated the statement. The House enjoyed the spectacle of its War Minister in a thoroughly belligerent mood, and read clearly between the lines that he had been faced with the imminence of mediation proposals when he gave the celebrated interview. A courageous speech by Mr. Trevelyan, who held that the British Government had not sufficiently responded to President Wilson's celebrated speech on May 27th, which squared, he said, with the highest ideals of the British Government, was the last important item of a short but very important sitting.

## ALBERTA NOT TO DISSOLVE LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDMONTON, Alta.—The Sifton Government has announced that a dissolution of the provincial Legislature will not be asked and that another session will be held before a provincial general election in this Province. If an election was held before another session, it would mean the disfranchisement of 30,000 voters who are in the overseas army. These constitute one third of the male voting strength of the Province.

At the last session of the Alberta Legislature the opposition leader, Edward Michener, sought to have legislation enacted that would have preserved to the Alberta soldiers their franchise in event of an election being held during the war and their absence on military duty from the Province. This was refused by the Government on the ground that it would be impossible for soldiers to vote while on duty in Flanders. Since then the British Columbia elections have been held and the soldiers' votes overseas registered.

If the Administration had urged a dissolution, the opposition was prepared to petition to the Lieutenant-Governor to refuse the request until arrangements had been made to afford the soldiers an opportunity to participate in the contest. As the Government has not asked for a dissolution the Legislature will meet in January and February, when it is understood that provision will be made to take the soldiers' vote in the same manner as done by British Columbia.

## BIRMINGHAM MAY CHANGE GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A movement is on foot in this city to put before the voters the question of whether the people of Birmingham shall continue under the commission form of government or return to the aldermanic form. On Nov. 7 those behind the movement were at the polls to get the names of citizens on a petition. A campaign fund is being raised. But 800 more names are needed to make the 4000 necessary before the matter can be brought before the court.

## PROHIBITION LAW OF GEORGIA IN COURT TEST

Court of Appeals Certifies to Supreme Court Eight Questions as to Construction and Interpretation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's statewide Prohibition Law is to be tested in the courts, the Court of Appeals on Friday having certified to the Supreme Court for instruction eight distinct questions of constitutional construction and statutory interpretation.

The questions vitally affect the Prohibition Law, going to the determination of the validity of the act as a whole, whether it was legally passed and whether the State's Chief Executive had constitutional right to include prohibition in his call for the extraordinary session of the Legislature which adopted it; also whether the section limiting the amount of liquor an individual is allowed to have in his possession is an invasion of personal rights. Whether the ground covered by the whole act is broader than the Constitution contemplates should be included in a single law is also questioned.

Not since it was organized has the Court of Appeals raised so many questions for the highest state court to decide involving the validity of a single statute, it is said. The certified cases originated in the City Court of Savannah, but a number of other cases, involving the validity of the act from various cities of the State are now pending before both of the courts of review.

The eight questions raised are as follows: First—Is the Prohibition Act void for the reason that the General Assembly was not legally in session at the time the bill was passed, it appearing from the House and Senate journals that the regular session of the General Assembly of the year 1915 was never legally adjourned by consent of both House and Senate and that the House adjourned sine die before the end of the session without the consent of the Senate and that the Senate disbanded after the adjournment of the House? In consequence of the irregular manner of the adjournment, was the Assembly still in session when the Governor issued his call for the special session?

Second—Has the Governor power to call special sessions except for extraordinary occasions and for a single object, and was the passing of the Prohibition Law such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the Constitution, and could the call, the object of which was primarily to provide appropriations for the support of the State Government, include also the enactment of prohibition laws?

Third—Is the act repugnant to paragraph 2, section 1, article 1, of the State Constitution in that it limits the right of the defendant to possess property held prior to the passage of the said act, and in that it deprives him of his personal right to own, have in his possession and enjoy property which has been an article of commerce during the existence of the government of the State of Georgia?

Fourth—Is section 16 of the said act repugnant to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States (1) in that it deprives an individual of property without due process of law; (2) because it deprives him of the equal protection of the laws by making it unlawful for him to own, have in his possession and enjoy property which had lawfully been his before the passage of the said act, and to own, have in his possession and enjoy property which has always been an article of commerce, useful for purposes of art, medicine and social enjoyment.

Fifth—Is section 16 of the said act repugnant to paragraph 1, section 3, article 1 of the Constitution of the State? The paragraph cited provides that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public purposes without just and adequate compensation being first made.

Sixth—Before a person can be convicted of a violation of the said act, must it appear from the accusation and the evidence that the liquors were brought into the State subsequent to May 1, 1916, and became possessed after that date?

Seventh—Is it a violation of section 16 of the said act for a person to have in his possession or to possess at one time or within a period of 30 consecutive days more than one kind of the beverages named in said section. For instance, if a person has in his possession one gallon of vinous liquor, can he at the same time or within the prohibited period have any quantity of malt or spirituous liquor?

Eighth—Is the Prohibition Act in violation of paragraph 8, section 7, article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which prohibits the passage of a law referring to more than one subject matter, said act prohibiting the transportation of liquors into the State except in limited quantities and at the same time making the possession thereof a penal offense.

At an early date the Supreme Court will set a time for the hearing of argument on the questions. Section 16 of the act is that section which prohibits the possession of more than a certain named quantity of three different kinds of alcoholic beverages within a period of 30 consecutive days.

## SOCIALIST SPLIT UNLIKELY, SAYS FRENCH JOURNAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Socialist Party in France has been the subject of two articles in La Renaissance. This paper, is of the opinion that it is very unlikely that there will be any split in the party, or at any rate any split which would cause the formation of a separate organization. The constitution of the Socialist Party, it points out, operates in a way most likely to preserve its unity. It is not a society of individuals, but a federation of departmental bodies which are themselves composed of sectional federations. Such a constitution insures the discussion of questions by the sectional groups before they come up for consideration before a congress of the party. The delegates speak for their organizations, and individual opinion is at a discount. The Socialist party in France was one of the very first to recover its vitality after the outbreak of the war. Both owing to the nature of its organization and to a representation of 100 in the Chamber, it is a power to be reckoned with in the country. Should it split up it would immediately lose its importance.

Of this the two factions now existent in the party, the "majority" and "minority" are fully aware. Their difference of opinion lies in the fact that the "minority" desire a resumption of relations with German Socialists, while the "majority" cannot consider any such step until German militarism has been thoroughly beaten. It is, however, very significant that the support given on Sept. 22 to the declaration read by M. Vincent Auriol in the Chamber, came from the entire party, with the exception of the most pronounced of the Kienthalists. The declaration laid down the following condition as absolutely necessary to a lasting peace: The territorial integrity of France, reparation of the wrong done France in 1871, and the complete political and economic restoration of Belgium and Serbia. An interesting and significant incident occurred during the reading of the declaration. M. Auriol had reached the paragraph containing the assertion that not a single Socialist could accept a peace which left France diminished and mutilated, when M. Jean Longuet, one of the principal members of the "minority," interrupted him with the remark, "All Socialists are of this opinion, all of them without exception."

Another interesting fact which the Renaissance points out is the lack of unanimity of opinion in the ranks both of the "majority" and the "minority." There are important elements among the "majority" which remain in the party simply because they do not wish in any way to be taken for Kienthalists, and out of respect for party discipline, but who are not at one with the views of the leaders of the party. As for the "minority," there have been in the Chamber small incidents which tend to show that M. Jean Longuet and M. Raffin Dugens do not see eye to eye in some matters. L'Humanité, which, as is of course known, is the official organ of the party, is under the direction of M. Pierre Renaudel. The "minority" complains bitterly because it is not allowed to voice its opinions in its columns. It is replied that L'Humanité being the official organ cannot for that reason be the means of spreading opinions which it considers mistaken. It is, however, quite certain that in normal times the paper would place at the disposal of the "minority" the column which it terms "Tribune Libre." The fact that the Germans are at Noyon is sufficient to account for and justify any unusual course of action which the paper may take. L'Humanité has a circulation of 100,000, and it does not appear that M. Gustave Hervé's La Victoire has harmed it in any way. M. Hervé has always disapproved of the policy of L'Humanité. La Renaissance recalls the time when L'Humanité was referred to in the columns of La Guerre Sociale as "Ma Mère l'Oye" and the public were warned not to believe the stories that she might tell. The war which transformed M. Hervé also transformed his paper La Guerre Sociale into La Victoire. It is a completely independent paper since it expresses the opinion held by Hervé and not those of an organized group. The Renaissance is of opinion that the reading public of La Victoire is more "bourgeois" than Socialist, which, if correct, accounts for the fact that its success has not affected the circulation of L'Humanité.

## INSTITUTES FOR NEGRO FARMERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—With the view of encouraging the Negroes of Mississippi to remain at their farm work rather than to leave for the North upon the first offer of better pay, Director E. R. Lloyd of the cooperative extension work of the Mississippi A. and M. College and Federal Government is planning a series of farmers' institutes for Negroes. By teaching the Negroes better farming methods and pointing out the way of avoiding certain crop conditions, Director Lloyd hopes to increase the usefulness of the Negroes to themselves and to the State. Much has already been accomplished in this direction by Negro county agents, who are working under the direction of a State demonstration agent.

The first of the proposed institutes for Negro farmers will be held at Artee, Miss., shortly, and a number of extension workers will make addresses. The extension service to Negro farm workers has been approved by the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Federal Government.

The first of the proposed institutes for Negro farmers will be held at Artee, Miss., shortly, and a number of extension workers will make addresses. The extension service to Negro farm workers has been approved by the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the Federal Government.

## AUSTRALIA AND THE PROBLEM OF RURAL DISTRICTS

Resolution Adopted in Victoria Seeking an Inquiry into Causes of Drift of Populations Toward the Cities

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The tendency towards the cities of the population of rural districts in an Australian problem much under discussion, and especially now, when land production at home is so essential. A resolution was recently submitted before the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, that, owing to the destruction caused by this tendency to the best interests of the State, "a select committee should be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the causes of the drift of population from country districts to the city—with power to send for persons, papers, and records; to move from place to place; to sit on days on which Parliament does not meet; and to report the minutes of evidence from time to time."

The case of Victoria will serve to show the seriousness of this tendency. Of late years its metropolitan population has increased from 41 per cent to 48 per cent of the total population of that State. A certain faction in Australia are inclined to blame the Victorian Government for this. The Government's action with regard to the extra taxation of country produce has been denounced as unfair. The extra tax of £1 1s. 9d. imposed upon every 1000 bushels of wheat on every truck load hauled over 150 miles (the average wheat haul in Victoria) has been somewhat of a strain to Victorian farmers, necessitating as it has done, the heavy and extra expenditure of £54,000 in freight this year.

City attraction, however, is the same all over the world. America will prove this point; the great exception, perhaps, being Russia, with its sparsely scattered cities and its huge rural population of 50,000,000. Russia, moreover, is a mystery even to herself, and the more bustling new-world character is by no means likely to influence Russia in this connection.

Mining, as well as farming and stock raising, have suffered from the influx of those formerly engaged in these forms of production. Into the cities. With regard to gold mining, it has been authentically stated that whereas in 1904 there were something like 24,331 men employed in gold digging, in 1915 the number had decreased to 8753. This, notwithstanding the increase in the administration of the mines department. Complaints had been made against the difficulties experienced by applicants for blocks of land round the mining cities, and of delays extending over two years.

With the influx of population to the cities have come also the influx of what were, and still should be, rural industries. Butter and bacon factories, mills and tanneries, all these are being gradually absorbed by the city. That a city, grimy with smoke from its factories, such as Melbourne, should make butter appears unwise, to say the least. Buttermaking is essentially an industry indigenous to the country. Yet the increase in the amount of cream sent up to Melbourne from country districts has been steady, sometimes reaching 2000 tons increase in a year. Taking as example, a period of eight years, the total increase in the tonnage of cream sent to Melbourne factories will be plainly seen. In 1906, 6337 tons of cream were there manufactured into butter; in 1914, 18,051 tons.

It must be stated on the other hand, in fairness to the Victorian Government, that it has made some effort during the last few years to develop the rural areas. Out of £12,000,000 borrowed during that period, at least £10,000,000 has been spent upon closer settlement, schools and railways for the opening up and linking up of these areas.

Unenterprising country representation has been perhaps one of the setbacks to settlers on the land, just as heavy freight charges are to the encouragement of rural industries. The resolution above quoted, to appoint a committee of inquiry to make a careful report on these matters, was passed by Parliament with only four dissentient voices; and it is hoped in Australia that through the help of such a committee some solution may be found of the present problem which will arrest this over-emigration to the cities, and give the impetus to an even greater land movement of the future.

## NEW YORK WATCHING PRIVATE CHARITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the new Bureau of Institutional Inspection established in the City Charities Department, 21 inspectors will make quarterly visits to all private charitable institutions receiving funds from the city. The bills of these institutions will be certified or denied according to the result of these inspections. This system is the outgrowth of the city's special investigation work during the past three years, which has resulted in something like a standard for children's institutions.

## STUDENTS AID RELIEF WORK

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Students in the University of South Carolina have been organized into an association to procure funds for the relief work conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association in the European prison camps. Francis Miller, in charge of such campaigns in the Southern States, led the movement.

## PANAMA TRACT CUT UP TO SELL TO AMERICANS

California Man Offers Portions of What Was Formerly a Spanish Barony

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, C. Z.—Dividing up a 75,000-acre tract into 40-acre sections and selling these to Americans is an enterprise lately under way in Panama. L. R. Drake of San Francisco is a firm believer in the possibilities of Panama. While he is selling this large estate in small parcels, he is putting money into developing a part of it to prove his faith. The tract is part of a Spanish barony dating back to Panama's earliest days. The ruins of the old town of Balen, where Columbus first landed on continental America, are on this place, which lies about 60 miles west of Colon. The Cocle River is near its eastern boundary, while two other small rivers, the Calmito and the Palmeta, are on the estate, besides many other small streams. The tract is heavily timbered with the usual Central American hardwoods.

It has long been difficult for the small farmers here to get their own farms in good titles. The homestead laws of the Republic are liberal and the national domain considerable, but the legal formalities to be complied with and the requirement that the applicant must have the surveys made himself have kept the homesteaders down to a very small number. Large landowners have not cared to subdivide their holdings to any appreciable extent. Mr. Drake had his title exhaustively examined and now offers these farms with all the red tape out of the way. Part of the place is well adapted to coconut growing, which is one of Panama's most profitable planting possibilities. Small crops may also be raised between the trees, both before and after their maturity. Mr. Drake has started a "model farm" at the mouth of the Calmito River, and is planning also to go extensively into the sugar business on part of the tract.

## MANY LOUISIANA WELLS ARE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—A very small amount of new production and an unusually large percentage of dry holes is the result of operations in the North Louisiana oil fields during the last month. Of 40 completed wells, 20 were dry holes, three were gas wells, and 17 had an initial daily production of only 765 barrels. This is a decrease of 3400 barrels from last month's average. Present times in the field are unfavorable when compared with the days when wells were completed almost daily which had an initial production of from one to five thousand barrels each.

It is said the unusual number of dry holes is due to the extensive "wildcat" operations now in progress, more than half of these wells being in districts many miles from the proven field. While none of these tests have proven paying propositions, the showings of oil in various localities have been sufficient to encourage enormous investments.

It is said that practically the whole northern half of the state is under lease and is being exploited for oil, and outside capital finds it difficult to acquire anything within a reasonable distance of production without paying what it considers prohibitive prices for leaseholds.

## SOUTHERN LUMBER FIELDS SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Federal Trade Commissioner William H. Parry, is making a survey of Louisiana lumber fields, and gathering data upon which the commission hopes to build recommendations.

At Memphis Mr. Parry held a hearing on the hardwood industry. Twenty lumbermen gave evidence. James E. Stark of Memphis said the importation of Japanese oak lumber was creating new conditions. More than \$10,000,000 worth is being shipped to the Western states annually, he said, and the amount is growing. George D. Burgess, also of Memphis and a large importer, declared the Japanese are making considerable inroads upon the American trade.

## KANSAS COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The Kansas Board of Administration has appointed a Country Planning Commission to meet the needs of the rural communities of the State, in a wide range of activities. It is composed of members of the faculty of the State institutions, including specialists in extension, education, sociology, horticulture, architecture, engineering and music.

## RESEARCH WORK IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In December, 1915, M. Clotel, the Governor-General of French West Africa, appointed a committee for research work to be conducted throughout Senegambia. This committee has just issued its first annual report on the history, ethnography and folklore of the colony. One of the most interesting portions of the report relates to the research work conducted on the site of Ghana, a city which once was one of the capitals of the African continent and which has since disappeared. The means of improving the cultivation of the land has also engaged the attention of the committee.

Andrew Alexander  
548 FIFTH AVENUE  
New York



MEN who are outdoors a great deal find exceptional satisfaction in these tan Norwegian grain bluchers with double soles and medium-wide toes; six-fifty a pair. A similar shoe but with lighter soles, in tan oil-finished grain leather or regulation lace style in black calfskin, is eight-fifty.

Mail Service

Gerhardt & Co.  
12 East 46th St.  
Opposite Rockefeller  
New York  
Originators  
and  
Importers  
of  
Exclusive Millinery  
Moderate Prices

Multiplex Literature Rack Sent on Approval

This rack is being widely used for literature distribution. Strong steel construction, finished in dull black. Very attractive. Weighs but 14 ounces. Is 9 1/2" high. Opening at top, 3 1/2" x 10 1/2". Costs but 90 cents and can be used where ordinary racks have proved objectionable. Send for Rack on Approval. We will gladly forward your Committee Chairman a Multiplex Literature Rack for inspection, by the committee. WRITE TODAY for rack and quantity prices. There'll be no charge whatever.

MULTIPLEX DISPLAY  
FIFTEEN CO.  
918 N. 10th  
St. Louis, Mo.

Ask For  
Get Horlick's  
The ORIGINAL  
Malted Milk  
Clean Milk  
For Infants and Adults  
Substitutes Cost YOU  
Same Price

An Acceptable Diet for All Ages.  
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand.  
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

Marriage Invitations  
Announcements, Calling Cards,  
Fine Stationery, Monograms,  
Address Dies.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt  
Attention

Dempsey & Carroll  
431 FIFTH AVENUE  
Between 38th and 39th Streets  
NEW YORK CITY

Massachusetts Trust Co.  
UPPER OFFICE  
If you have papers and other valuables that you want to put away in a safe place, come to our bank and let us show you our fire proof vaults.

285 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.  
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

EXORA  
Face Powder  
To be the best, the purest face powder and only safe—50 cents a box. A sample of Exora Face Powder and Exora Cream sent on receipt of 5c. CHAS. HEYER, 5 East 10th St., New York.

# Party Contest for the Presidency Has Many Sidelights

## ELECTION SCENES IN NEW YORK

Calm of Voting Hours Gives Way With Closing of Polls to Tumult, Blazing Lights and Cheers as Returns Come In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The day of days for Pro Bono Publico, Vox Populi, Constant Reader and all their scribbling relatives, finally arrives. The tumult and the shouting die, and in the hush, while even the flags outside the windows of those busy places called "National Headquarters" hang limp, as though listening, Mr. Voter wends his way to the polling place and there records the conviction that is within him.

Now, in a great cosmopolitan metropolis like New York, every variety and shade of Pro Bono Publico casts his vote. There is the rich man, lawyer, merchant, chief—not to mention beggar man or thief. There is the man who lives in a mansion on Riverside Drive or upper Fifth Avenue; and there is also the man who, his voting done, hurries back to his little business of rag picking on the East Side, or perhaps, with no color at all, idles back to his sunny bench in the park. Tom, Dick, Harry—all of us—on election day, are kin. On that day we are the mechanism of democracy.

It is always interesting to watch machinery. Sometimes we understand little about it, except that all that mass of mechanism, each piece of which is intricately dependent upon or contributory to each other piece, achieves a definite and desirable end. Yet we like to stand and stare.

So let us go down into the lower East Side. The sun is burning through the mist. Little shops are beginning to spill their goods out upon the sidewalk. Somewhere an East Side shop cannot seem to stay inside after the sun rises. Women with shawled shoulders are bartering with hucksters whose carts of fruit and produce are drawn in line against the curb. Smiling, though not always clean-faced, boys and girls clatter down long, narrow, dark, stairways and run singing, sometimes screaming, down the street, seeking out chums for the day's doings. For them it is a holiday. Most of their schools are occupied today by a strange sort of business. Policemen and men wearing colored badges and looking officious stand about. Other men come along, perhaps study large posters, about "how to vote," spread upon improvised tables near a telegraph post, and then enter the schoolhouse. In there, most of the youngsters know, a President is being elected, which, in the thought of those East Side children, casts a new halo over their school. To them it is eminently fitting that the place where they learn to be Americans should be the place where Americans make Presidents.

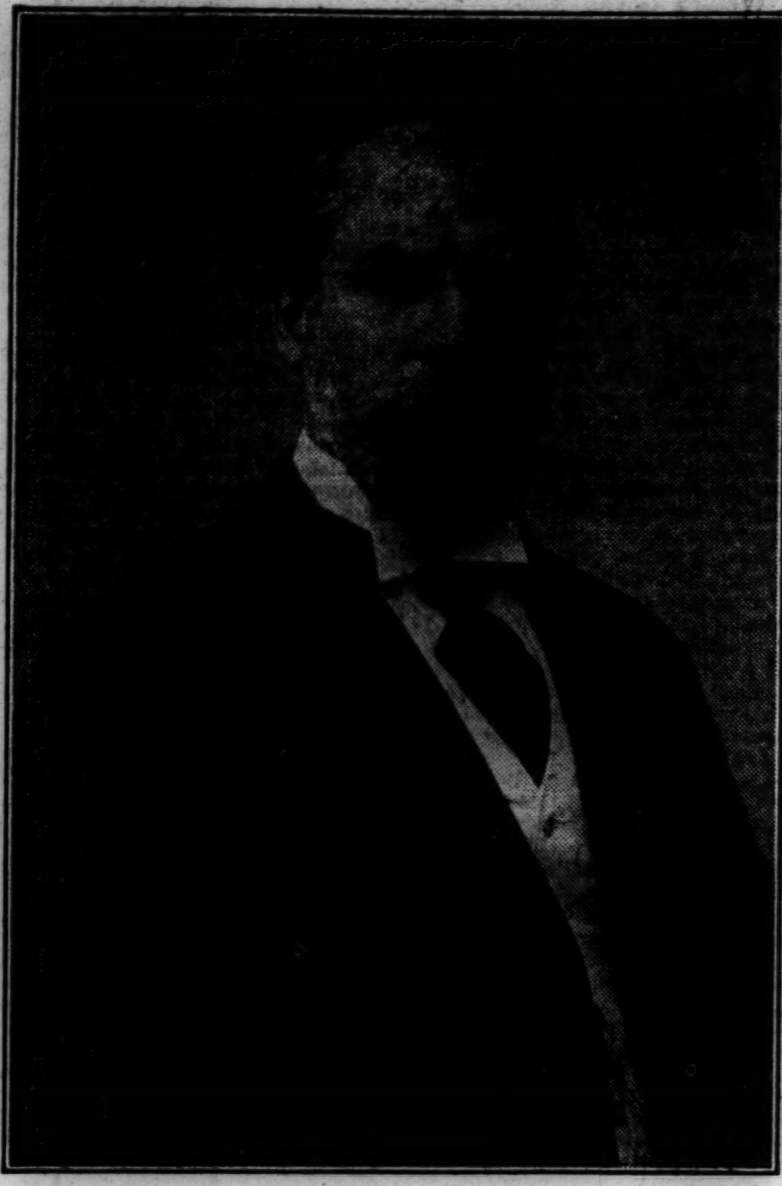
Of this, however, your Tammany man thinks little. He is there, all over the East Side, and he has a little book; and by noontime if there are any names in that book whose owners have not appeared he or a deputy will speed away to the homes of those men to reason with them.

This Tammany man has a smile for all his friends, and a noncommittal look for his political enemies, as they advance toward the polling place. Somehow a memory, partial to keen political cartoons, prompts the observer to view those henchmen of the Hall with something akin to awe. There is no such atmosphere around the Republican watcher, though he serves similar ends; the ends of an organization.

Inside the polling place there is little of interest to be seen. One can see only at intervals what he would like to study closely; the face of each man as he marks his ballot. One man enters, receives his ballot with a look of determination, then promptly ducks his head within the stall-like partitions between the booths. Did that determination spell Wilson or Hughes? If so, why? Another man stands four square as he pencils his crosses. Suddenly he swings the right foot carelessly over the left and points the right toe to the floor. What is the significance of that shift of weight? Has his intention to vote for Hughes gone back on him at the last moment? Or is he just puzzled, like the man over there who flings his head back in despair and asks nobody in particular, why they have to put so many things on the ballot at the same time?

Faceted questions, no doubt. And just as faceted might be a dissertation in this place on the significance of the use of the horn on election day and night. One might be allowed a single digression, however, long enough to remark that in the early morning only the smallest of children foot those horns, which toy windows proclaim to have been marked down from 25 to 10 cents that, as the day grows older, horn blowers grow the same and that, by dark, no self-respecting New Yorker of maturity cares to be discovered on the street without a horn or a rattle or a bugle. The more dignified quite naturally confine their fun-thriving to confetti and, in some extreme cases, to little dusters whose feathers tickle one's neighbors in the crowd roughly.

No doubt even a feather duster is



Charles Evans Hughes

a proper part of election-time machinery. The duster, however, does not creep out upon you until dark. The daylight, meanwhile, has more attractions to offer. For instance, the diversified uses to which polling places are put the rest of the year. Mr. Hughes votes in a laundry; President Wilson in an engine house, Governor Whitman in a flower shop.

Less prominent persons have to content themselves with a plumber's shop, if not a schoolhouse. The board of elections has a way of entering any sort of a convenient place, showing all goods and chattels aside and bidding Pro Bono Publico take possession. The temptation to debate the comparative attractions of a laundry and a flower shop, as places in which electoral colleges are manufactured, presses close. One almost finds himself humming a ballad of blossoms and ballots.

But the trend of those paragraphs is shifted by the raucous cries of a newsboy far below in the street. Another extra is off the press. It is election night. The die of the day is cast. Now is the time of reckoning. There isn't even time to describe how the boys in Central Park sent their white-sailed argosies out across the pond, as usual, all day long, as though nothing of importance was happening in the world. More interesting are those half dozen boys who with two flaming torches, two tin pans, two sticks, and two lusty voices, march proudly past the Grand Central station early in the evening. For they are part of the election night crowd; that crowd which swarms from Park Row to upper Broadway, jams the theaters and restaurants, yells, blows horns, laughs, shakes cowbells, and plays a general Mardi Gras with the whole heart of the city.

Bulletins center the interest of this crowd. Every newspaper supplies them. Returns are announced from the stage. Extra performances are given at midnight. Tables in restaurants are sold at a premium. The police bar the people from certain sections of Broadway and Seventh Avenue where the new subways are bur-

rowing their way up town under uncertain boards.

Times Square is a mass of slowly moving humanity. Automobiles honk, bugles blow, up and down, from the Square, Broadway and Sixth Avenue stretch long lines of dazzling lights. At the top of the Times Building a searchlight flashes an indication of the leading candidate—white for Wilson, red for Hughes. Similar rays stretch out from the Woolworth tower over the thousands who watch other bulletins along Park Row, and high above all, shines the moon, pale in comparison with what man can do with an electrical sign on Broadway, but still a moon.

So passes election day and night. The city wakens in the morning, as though from a dream induced by campaign oratory. Steady crescendo marks the day. Every hour there are more people about, and, after the voting is over, their single desire to know who is elected, reacts strangely enough in noise which increases as midnight approaches.

And even one who has started out simply to watch the machinery of a National election, as run in a great city, finds it impossible not, eventually, to plunge himself into the midst of that machinery. Start out with almost a contempt for makers of unnecessary noise and doubtless, along about 10 at night, if the bulletins say the man opposite whose name you marked your cross is running ahead of his ticket in this State, or claims five small towns in Delaware by such a plurality, you will pull out a dime and exchange it for a horrible piece of apparatus, description of which has been reserved until the last, because it is thus far the most hideous of the things election night is responsible for.

This is a small, cup-shaped bit of metal which fits innocently into the palm of one hand while it responds to the turning of its crank by the other with a noise which, even at half a block distance, sounds like a thousand crickets hanging to the lobe of one ear, and a thousand hanging to the lobe of the other, and the whole

two thousand singing at once, each cricket achieving a key peculiar to himself.

### Capital Has Quiet Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Nation's capital is the spectator in a National election—keenly interested but outside the scene of action. Even Alaska, Honolulu and the Philippines had elections yesterday, Washington having the distinction of being the only place in Continental United States where there was no voting. All the places of business were open as usual, although the Government departments were stripped of high officials by their exodus to their home voting cities and towns.

Washington's Newspaper Row, last night, was crowded with bulletin watchers who cheered every advantage flashed for Wilson, and cheered anew at every gain flashed for Hughes; and, as in many another city, conspicuous in much of the cheering for both sides, were juvenile voices, interested mainly in the opportunity to cheer.

The Hughes and the Wilson women's headquarters were especially lively and all the clubs and political organizations, and many places of entertainment received election returns.

There was a large attendance everywhere, for official and clerical Washington was decidedly interested in knowing who its manager is to be during the next four years. Perhaps clerical Washington had its preference, but government clerks do not parade their preferences and the capital is spared straw vote canvasses.

Then, more important still in the Government clerk's attitude, is the fact that he has found that administrations, with new secretaries and bureau heads, may come and go, but Government work goes on about the same.

### BRYAN HOPES FOR PROHIBITION IN NEBRASKA

Former State Secretary Says Such Action Would Aid Campaign for Saloon Elimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—William J. Bryan, at his home in Lincoln waiting for the returns of the election, which will determine whether or not Nebraska has adopted prohibition, said that he will feel greatly strengthened in his campaign for national prohibition if his home State has driven out saloons.

In the closing address of his campaign in Nebraska, on behalf of the prohibition amendment, Mr. Bryan declared that the Democratic party is leading the cause of prohibition in a dozen different states and decried the fact that certain leaders in Nebraska Democracy have sought to let the liquor interests dominate its policies.

He said: "There is no day when it is safe for a man to commence drinking. Nebraska's influence in political questions has been paramount in the nation and it ought, also, to be among the leaders on a question of morals."

### ARKANSAS FARMING BUREAU

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau is proving one of the best advertisements the State has ever had, in the opinion of Carl J. Baer, general manager of the Little Rock Board of Commerce, says the Gazette. Since the Arkansas bureau was established similar bureaus have been formed in Memphis, Birmingham, Dallas and this week in St. Louis. In all four cities the Arkansas bureau has been carefully studied and has served as a model.

### GEN. CARRANZA NOT TO RESIGN

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—General Venustiano Carranza announced to the Associated Press Tuesday that he would not resign as First Chief because of his candidacy for the presidency of the Republic. He said, however, that if he considered it advisable he would withdraw from his official post just before the constitutional elections.

## HOW THE VOTE IS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Methods by Which Millions of Citizens Throughout the Country Name Their Officials in the Federal Government

Election of a President, Vice-President, senators, representatives and other officials in the United States presents a quiet markedly in contrast with the furore, red fire, torchlight parades, stump speaking campaign and general hurly-burly of the contest political which precedes it. The almost tense decorum of the day gives place in the evening and night hours to scenes of enthusiasm as the returns from the 48 states are heralded by the newspapers to the public.

The election conducted in the United States yesterday was out of the ordinary in many different directions, the fact that 2,000,000 women of 12 states were entitled to vote for the chief magistrate of the land being most noteworthy. The first popular election of United States senators at a general election was another unusual feature of the day.

Out of the ordinary, too, was the voting yesterday of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia state troops which had not yet been returned to their homes from the border of Mexico. These militia men cast their ballots in camp for the national and state tickets, voting as the citizens at their homes for presidential electors rather than for the actual candidates themselves. The citizen volunteer soldiery voted the same sort of Australian ballots as were being cast at their different homes and these ballots are today on their way to the different states.

After the discussions and processions and blare of bands, the people yesterday chose their Government for the next four years, electing in addition to President and Vice-President, 36 United States Senators, 437 members of the House of Representatives and 36 governors of states by means of the secret ballot. Except for President and Vice-President the voters cast their ballots directly for the different candidates, but for these two the citizens voted for 531 pledged electors, and these electors later choose the President and Vice-President.

The electoral ticket which receives the greatest number of votes in a state, is elected, and the electors, named in this ticket meet in each state capital on the second Monday in January and formally cast their votes for President and Vice-President. Election certificates are then made out by the secretaries of state in the different states and sent to Washington where, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives they are opened and counted. This takes place on the second Wednesday of February.

In the large cities a small army of men in carriages, automobiles or motor trucks, took the ballot boxes from the election officers' quarters to the various polling places before dawn. With a policeman to guard the interior of the polling place and perhaps policemen in the vicinity if the district is very populous, for it is against the law to interfere with a voter, the voting began at 6 in the morning.

The typical election place is in charge of a warden, assisted by a clerk and inspectors. The warden is in general charge of the polling place. The records are kept by the clerk and the inspectors assist and see to it that the voters are duly qualified to deposit their ballots. A citizen arrives at the polling place, enters the room where the votes are cast, and approaches the official at the entrance to the voting inclosure. He announces his name, his place of residence and the officer repeats the name and address aloud. The clerk scans the voting lists of the precinct and, upon finding the name, reads it and the address, street and number. A blank, folded ballot is handed the citizen. He then walks to a booth, or stall, and places the ballot on a shelf. With the pencil provided in each booth he marks a cross after the names of the men he has chosen to vote for. In the case of the group of electors for the presidency he makes his mark after the word "Republican" or "Democrat" or "Prohibition," etc., as the case may be. The marking of the ballot being completed, the citizen folds it and steps to the ballot box, where the warden of the election board commonly stands. He places the ballot in the chute or slide, the warden turns a crank, and the ballot is drawn into the locked ballot box beneath. At the same time the machine records the ballot on an automatic numbering machine, thus keeping accurate tally as to the number of ballots in the box beneath. No man but the voter receiving it, saw the marked ballot and the election officers have no means of knowing how the citizen votes as the policeman at the polling place keeps the key to the box until the hour for closing the polls and counting the votes is at hand.

In some large cities the election officers, toward the close of the day, take ballots from the box from time to time and begin the work of making their records. In this way they are enabled to announce the result with much greater dispatch. But in no instance are they allowed to make public the results of their count till the final vote is deposited and counted. The officials of the voting places in

(Continued on page five)

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912

	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chaffin	Hauser	Plurality
Alabama	22,459	17,721	72,689	2,429	...	...	89,788 D
Arizona	10,221	3,821	6,949	1,163	...	...	18,778 D
Arkansas	66,538	34,297	21,873	3,022	...	...	65,561 D
California	283,434	3,914	283,619	79,291	...	...	1,137 P
Colorado	114,232	63,398	72,996	14,418	...	...	47,817 D
Connecticut	74,561	68,234	24,129	10,864	...	...	8,287 D
Delaware	22,551	15,968	8,289	484	...	...	6,821 D
Florida	36,417	4,279	4,535	488	...	...	41,511 D
Georgia	98,171	5,190	22,019	1,914	...	...	71,811 D
Idaho	23,921	23,810	25,330	11,942	...	...	1,111 D
Illinois	406,948	253,612	296,478	81,278	...	...	1,066 D
Indiana	281,890	181,267	165,007	24,381	...	...	1,189 D
Iowa	186,878	119,811	161,752	15,914	...	...	25,947 D
Kansas	143,670	74,844	136,123	36,807	...	...	104,072 D
Kentucky	219,984	115,612	102,769	11,647	...	...	104,371 D
Louisiana	60,960	3,834	8,223	1,192	...	...	61,817 D
Maine	51,113	28,545	42,482	2,541	...	...	2,620 D
Maryland	112,574	54,965	87,788	2,996	...	...	24,444 D
Massachusetts	175,408	158,948	142,229	12,618	...	...	1,102 D
Michigan	180,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	...	...	8,934 D
Minnesota	106,420	64,234	128,856	27,866	...	...	2,812 D
Mississippi	52,164	1,551	3,657	2,017	...	...	53,527 D
Missouri	230,745	207,321	134,371	26,446	...	...	1,778 D
Montana	28,230	18,494	22,448	10,428	...	...	5,785 D
Nebraska	109,109	84,349	72,776	10,219	...	...	36,233 D
Nevada	7,986	3,190	6,695	4,253	...	...	2,331 D
Rhode Island	32,724	22,227	17,794	1,581	...	...	1,097 D
New Jersey	178,280	84,825	145,419	15,891	...	...	1,221 D
New Mexico	20,437	17,723	8,247	2,859	...	...	2,764 D
New York	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	...	...	2,007 D
North Carolina	144,807	29,129	69,120	1,625	...	...	17,577 D
Ohio	281,890	25,726	25,726	2,996	...	...	3,829 D
Oklahoma	423,152	277,666	229,327	49,390	...	...	1,462 D
Oregon	47,064	24,673	37,600	13,343	...	...	4,844 D
Pennsylvania	355,619	275,305	447,426	83,164	...	...	704 D
Rhode Island	27,702	14,875	2,949	616	...	...	2,769 D
South Carolina	48,355	636	7,293	184	...	...	47,942 D
South Dakota	48,942	...	58,811	4,652	...	...	9,869 P
Tennessee	130,325	59,444	63,725	3,492	...	...	70,891 D
Texas	221,229	28,553	26,745	2,743	...	...	442 D
Utah	22,071	25,014	9,860	2,474	...	...	8,221 D
Vermont	15,350	23,205	22,070	928	...	...	1,154 D
Virginia	90,232	22,258	21,777	820	...	...	67,044 D
Washington	85,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	...	...	1,873 D
West Virginia	115,197	56,754	79,113	15,948	...	...	34,085 D
Wisconsin	137,678	58,661	24,168	8,467	...	...	698 D
Wyoming	15,310	14,680	9,233	2,760	...	...	760 D
Total	6,293,454	3,484,980	4,119,535	900,672	...	...	28,750

Popular vote, Wilson over Roosevelt ..... 2,173,916  
Popular vote, all others combined, over Wilson ..... 2,446,781  
Electoral vote, Wilson over Taft and Roosevelt ..... 159  
Total popular vote, all candidates ..... 15,068,669

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908

	Bryan	Taft	Debs	Chaffin	Gilhaus	Watson	Hagen	
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	Soc. L.	Pro.	Ind.	Plurality
Alabama	74,874	1,692	1,399	622	...	...	495	43,632 D
Arizona	87,015	56,624	6,780	1,121	...	1,121	313	30,391 D
California	137,492	14,398	26,659	11,770	...	...	4,378	35,966 D
Colorado	128,772	123,723	7,960	5,838	...	...	...	3,640 D
Connecticut	68,255	112,816	1,113	2,380	...	...	...	44,560 D
Delaware	22,571	25,014	240	870	...	...	...	28,194 D
Florida	31,104	9,923	3,747	1,356	...	2,948	553	21,181 D
Georgia	72,350	41,692	584	1,059	...	19,968	77	30,658 D
Idaho	28,080	52,906	6,243	1,740	...	...	...	210
Illinois	450,810	629,832	34,711	29,384	1,678	...	7,448	17,152 D
Indiana	328,252	248,909	15,476	18,945	643	1,910	514	10,641 D
Iowa	266,358	275,210	9,897	9,837	...	751	494	8,283 D
Kansas	161,209	197,616	12,430	5,083	...	...	...	301
Kentucky	244,092	236,711	4,087	5,887	943	324	77	7,831 D
Louisiana	65,568	8,958	2,633	...	...	...	...	82,510 D
Maine	35,403	65,887	1,758	1,487	...	...	...	652
Maryland	115,908	112,803	2,323	3,302	...	...	...	3,054 D
Massachusetts	155,543	265,966	10,779	4,974	952	...	19,475	110,423 D
Michigan	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	1,096	...	...	1,060
Minnesota	69,594	135,416	10,021	8,658	...	...	...	420
Mississippi	60,876	4,505	1,048	...	...	1,909	...	55,518 D
Missouri	246,754	347,203	15,381	4,191	867	1,165	327	629 D
Montana	29,431	32,275	5,991	1,498	...	...	1,200	...
Nebraska	131,099	126,597	6,234	5,179	...	...	...	4,003 D
Nevada	11,212	10,777	2,293	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	35,555	52,149	1,299	905	...	...	854	19,484 D
New Jersey	182,522	266,298	1,196	4,930	1,196	...	2,916	27,776 D
New York	687,100	870,070	38,448	22,654	3,877	...	35,758	203,870 D
North Carolina	136,828	114,887	...	...	...	...	...	22,941 D
North Dakota	32,909	57,771	2,411	...	...	...	...	24,852 D
Ohio	402,721	572,312	37,795	11,402	721	163	489	65,541 D
Oklahoma	122,406	110,558	21,729	...	...	423	244	11,948 D
Oregon	38,049	59,592	2,989	2,682	...	...	289	24,481 D
Pennsylvania	448,785	572,312	33,913	26,894	1,267	1,807	1,137	133,537 D
Rhode Island	24,706	43,532	1,295	996	207	...	19	29,246 D
South Carolina	62,283	3,963	101	...	...	...	48	53,320 D
South Dakota	40,223	87,352	2,846	4,039	...	...	88	27,129 D
Tennessee	155,819	178,519	1,878	2,683	...	1,051	232	17,960 D
Texas	286,298	366,904	1,780	1,904	...	...	924	71,615 D
Vermont	42,601	61,015	4,896	...	...	...	87	17,114 D
Virginia	11,496	89,592	...	799	...	...	804	25,065 D
Washington	82,916	82,673	256	1,111	25	226	61	30,233 D
West Virginia	59,691	47,902	4,700	14,777	...	...	548	44,371 D
Wisconsin	111,418	137,865	3,679	5,139	...	...	46	21,561 D
Wyoming	166,632	247,747	23,164	11,554	...	...	81	11,115 D
...	14,918	20,446	1,715	86	...	...	64	6,928 D
Total	2,392,182	7,627,678	248,498	341,065	16,491	28,871	...	...

# Contest for the Presidency Close Throughout Country

## SPECIAL ISSUES ARE DECIDED IN MANY STATES

Returns From Different Parts of United States Show Results of Voting on Questions Other Than the Presidency

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU**  
**OREGON**—Majority against single tax land and loan law; brewers and "bone dry" amendments rejected; Sunday Blue Law repealed; single item veto, tax exemption, and rural credits amendments carried by large majorities.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU**  
**IDaho**—Prohibition amendment carried in Ada county, 2200 to 900. As this county has represented the strongest liquor element, it is indicated that complete returns will give a majority of three to one in favor of the amendment.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU**  
**MICHIGAN**—Returns from one-half the State indicate that Michigan, Tuesday, adopted prohibition by a majority of nearly 100,000 votes. In half the State a majority of 53,000 in favor of prohibition was returned. The home rule amendment of the liquor interests, designed to offset prohibition, was defeated as heavily as prohibition was carried.

A charter amendment for a seven-man school board was passed, doing away with a cumbersome body of 21 members politicians have fought to keep in existence for years. The most unexpected turn in the election came when Detroit returned a majority of more than 5000 in favor of prohibition. The "dry" workers had conceded the city to the "wets" along with several other territories in the State which returned favorable majorities in the prohibition landslide. The total vote cast in the State will be near 700,000—a record.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU**  
**CALIFORNIA**—At antisaloon headquarters the leaders say the indications are that both prohibition amendments have carried, but they say false reports of defeat are being sent out, hoping to count the measures out.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU**  
**MARYLAND**—The majority against prohibition in Baltimore city is about 43,000. Of counties voting on prohibition only Frederick and Washington voted dry, with Carroll yet in doubt.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Incomplete returns on the referendum on the Massachusetts ballot indicate that the question of holding a convention to revise the state constitution is approved. On the question of party enrollment in the primary elections the figures so far obtainable show the affirmative vote slightly in the lead. On the questions of making Jan. 1 a legal holiday in the State no figures have been returned.

### Results in States

#### Returns for the Presidential and State Nominees

Following are brief news notes of incomplete returns received from the larger cities of the country. While necessarily incomplete, they serve to indicate the closeness of the presidential vote in most of the doubtful states from which information is available. Both parties are claiming victory in all states where the result is in doubt.

**MISSOURI**—President Wilson made slight gains in the Missouri count during the early hours of the morning. Incomplete returns from more than half of the State show Wilson's plurality about 13,000. Walter Dieke, candidate for United States Senator, is nearly 9000 votes behind Senator Reed. Returns indicate that Judge Henry M. Lamm, Republican candidate for Governor, is leading Colonel Gardner, Democrat, in the gubernatorial race by nearly 4000 votes.

**NEW MEXICO**—The contest for this State's three electoral votes is so close today that it may take an official count of ballots to decide. Democratic leaders are claiming for Wilson by from 1000 to 3,000. Republicans do not concede this.

**UTAH**—Indications are that this State will go Democratic as, by the latest returns Wilson leads by a heavy majority. Bamberger, Democrat, is leading Morris, Republican, slightly for Governor. King, Democrat, and Sutherland, Republican, are running close for the Senate, Sutherland running ahead of his party.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—New Hampshire's electoral votes were claimed by both Republican and Democratic headquarters at 10 o'clock today. The Democrats claimed the State by 1000, while the Republicans said they had won by 600.

**CALIFORNIA**—Returns early today from 2256 precincts out of 5870 in California gave Hughes 123,861 and Wilson 119,412. Only 170 precincts in San Francisco county, where Wilson is declared by the Democrats to be strongest, are included in these totals. Democratic leaders held that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Clinedinst.  
 President Woodrow Wilson

more complete San Francisco returns would more than overcome the lead of Hughes.

**OREGON**—Wilson is leading in Portland and Multnomah county, the largest county in Oregon, according to official and complete returns from 171 out of 326 precincts at 5:30 a. m. today. These returns gave Wilson 6851, Hughes 5874.

**COLUMBUS, O.**—The totals on the 2689 precincts of the city were Cox 234,265, Willis 228,168 for Governor. The large cities of the State followed the lead shown for Wilson by rolling up substantial majorities for Cox on the State ticket. The rural counties showed surprises. Many counties which went strong for Willis for Governor two years ago, balloted the reverse yesterday. The count from 2611 precincts in 81 counties gave Senator Pomerene a plurality of more than 4000, the vote being Pomerene 228,826, Herrick 224,500.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU**  
**RHODE ISLAND**—Charles E. Hughes carried Rhode Island, with a total of nearly 5000 more votes than were given President Wilson. Governor R. Livingston Beekman was reelected, with a plurality of more than 13,000 over Addison P. Munro, his Democratic opponent. United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Republican, was defeated for reelection by Peter G. Gerry, the Democratic nominee, by over 7000. Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy, Democrat; Walter R. Stiness, Republican, and Ambrose Kennedy, Republican, were all reelected. Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of this city, a Democrat, was reelected, defeating Henry Fletcher by more than 4000 votes.

The Senate of the General Assembly will have 26 Republicans and 12 Democrats, while the House will have 63 Republican members and 35 Democrats.

**PORTLAND, Ore.**—This morning brought no decision in the presidential fight in Oregon. Both sides claimed a victory. Complete returns from 27 out of 34 counties gave Wilson 4511 and Hughes 4759.

**WASHINGTON**—Democrats this morning claimed this State by 20,000 to 30,000 plurality. The Republicans, however, still declared that Hughes had a chance to win. Returns from Seattle, and from one-fourth of the State precincts, indicated Wilson would probably have at least 15,000 plurality if his present gains were maintained. Governor Lister, Democrat, appeared to have been reelected by 5000 plurality.

**KANSAS**—Wilson's lead in Kansas was increased to more than 1300 by early morning returns. Latest figures give Wilson 86,996, Hughes 85,678.

**CALIFORNIA**—President Wilson leaped into the lead in California at 9:30 a. m. today, when returns from 3198 precincts out of 5870 in the State gave him a total vote of 239,919 against 232,376 for Hughes. The result was achieved when returns poured in from nearly 100 additional precincts in San Francisco County, bringing Wilson's plurality in that county to nearly 10,000. With returns from Alameda County nearing completion, the indications were that Hughes would carry that county by nearly 8000.

**KANSAS**—Kansas has given Woodrow Wilson 10,000 to 15,000 plurality over Hughes. It chose four Democratic and four Republican congressmen, gave a Republican Governor the largest plurality ever received, elected a Republican Legislature and then picked Democratic and Republican

local officials indiscriminately. D. R. Anthony, Rep., in the first district; E. C. Little, Rep., second; P. P. Campbell, Rep., third; Dudley Doolittle, Dem., fourth; Charles Harger, Rep., fifth; John Connelly, Dem., sixth; Jonett Shouse, Dem., seventh, and W. A. Ayers, Dem., appear certain of election.

**WISCONSIN**—With seven counties to hear from, returns from the remaining 64 counties give Wilson 142,041 and Hughes 163,560. The seven counties yet to be heard from include 136 precincts in the northern part of the State, where Democratic leaders laid strongest stress during the campaign.

**DETROIT, Mich.**—Although only half the State has been heard from, it is certain that Hughes has a majority somewhere in excess of 25,000. The entire State Republican ticket was elected. In Detroit Wilson failed to poll anywhere near the vote expected. The city went Republican, returning a Republican Congressman in place of a Democrat.

**MINNESOTA**—At 2 o'clock, with 1439 out of 3024 precincts in, Wilson leads Hughes in Minnesota by 7483. The vote was Wilson 111,173, Hughes 103,690. Hughes has made slight gains since noon. An effort to predict is mere guesswork. Minnesota is as close as a state can be. J. A. A. Burnquist, Republican, is elected Governor by a two to one



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing from Paul Thompson

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator-elect

Lawyer, editor, and man of letters, 1876-1961. Massachusetts State legislator, 1890-1891. Congressman from Sixth Massachusetts district, 1897-1899. United States Senator from Massachusetts, 1899 to date.

vote. Thomas Dwyer, a boiler worker, was running against him.

**INDIANA**—Hughes continued to maintain his lead of about 9000 in Indiana early today. With 2039 out of 3142 precincts heard from, Hughes had 237,486 and Wilson 228,788.

**WYOMING**—Returns early today from less than one quarter of the precincts in the State, some of them incomplete, indicate that President Wilson has carried Wyoming. Kendrick, Democrat, is probably elected U. S. Senator and Mondell, Rep., re-elected to Congress. The returns, however, are so fragmentary and so conflicting that definite figures are impossible so far.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Woman suffrage as a State issue is believed to have been swept into South Dakota with the State-wide prohibition and Republican ticket. The Republican ticket seems about 12,000 ahead, with prohibition 20,000 strong.

**NEW JERSEY**—Although Charles E. Hughes has carried New Jersey by a plurality of 25,000 to 30,000 over President Wilson, Walter E. Edge, Republican, for Governor, will not have more than 10,000 plurality over the Democratic nominee, H. Otto Witt-penn, naval officer, latest returns show.

**BALTIMORE, Md.**—Practically complete returns in Maryland give Wilson a majority of about 10,000. Dr. Joseph I. France, Republican, has been elected to the United States Senate over David J. Lewis, Democrat.

Frederick N. Zihlman and Sydney Muddam, Republicans, and J. F. C. Talbot, Jesse D. Price, J. Charles Linthicum and Charles P. Coady, Democrats, will go to Congress. Two counties, Frederick and Washington, voted dry. Baltimore city will remain wet.

**FLORIDA**—The Rev. Sidney J. Catts, Independent, running on a "dry" platform, appears to have 10,000 majority over W. V. Knott, Democrat, for Governor. He now leads by 6000 out of 36,000. Allen, Rep., is polling a small vote.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Republican leaders cut from 20,000 to 8000 their estimate of Hughes' probable majority in West Virginia in the face of returns this afternoon. The returns from 236 scattered precincts in 11 counties gave: Hughes 5843; Wilson 4967. These counties are nearly all nominally Republican and the comparatively slight lead held by Hughes will be overturned by the vote of the southern counties, the Democrats claim. The vote for Governor in these precincts was: Robinson, Rep., 5832; Cornwell, Dem., 4166.

#### MILITIA MEN TO BE HONORED

Everett citizens are planning to tender a public dinner to their local militia company, Company B of the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, which just got back from the Mexican border. The event probably will come Wednesday, Nov. 15, in the evening. School children participated in a welcoming to Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commander of the second brigade, when he arrived in Everett, his home city, yesterday afternoon, following the parade of the ninth regiment in Boston.

## HOW THE VOTE IS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page four)

all the cities and towns, having counted the votes and attested to the number for each candidate, seal the ballots, place them in the hands of a police officer and dispatch them to the city, town, or county official the law has designated to receive them. As a general rule, this official announces publicly the vote of each candidate before placing the boxes in a safe place for recounts or other emergencies which may arise. It is here that the newspapers have men who take down the figures and dispatch them to their offices.

After the polls are "closed" as the term in the United States has it, the people gather from far and near to await announcement of results. Here again characteristics of the people are unmistakable. The quiet of the day, while the votes are being cast, gives way to outbursts of enthusiasm from the champions of the different parties.

All over the United States political leaders of nation, state, county, city, town and hamlet meet in appointed and convenient quarters where batteries of telegraph and telephone operators secure for them the "returns" of the election. The system is elaborate and complicated. The political leaders in the hamlets, towns and cities report the results in these municipalities to the county and state official political leaders, and they in turn make their reports to the national managers of the different parties.

The press associations of the country prepare for weeks to secure the results of the election at the first possible moment. They have their agents scattered all over the country and the figures are flashed to the editors of the associations and in turn by them to all the newspapers of the country. The newspapers in all the large cities await the first figures, especially those from states held to be doubtful. The returns are flashed by stereopticon upon great sheets hanging to buildings opposite the newspaper offices and are read by crowds numbered only by the thousands in the streets below.

All over the country political and social clubs, business clubs and women's clubs receive the election results by special wire and telephone. The news is sent as far as telegraph or telephone wire will carry it, where men are waiting to go still farther into the country on horse, in vehicle or afoot with the tidings which herald the completion of another presidential election.

#### FAIL OF CAR INVESTIGATED

State, county and city officials are today conducting an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the falling of a Boston Elevated surface car through the Summer Street drawbridge into the Ft. Point Channel at about 5:30 p. m. yesterday. Inspectors from the Public Service Commission and the Municipal Bridge and Ferry Division began their activities early this morning. Sixty passengers were aboard the car when it fell, of whom 15 were rescued, according to official figures. The car has been raised and towed to the South Boston yards of the Elevated, where it will be viewed by the grand jury. Street car traffic over the draw has been suspended. Gerard Walsh of South Boston, the motorman of the car, was arraigned before Associate Justice Day in the district court this morning charged with manslaughter, and on pleading not guilty through counsel was released on \$2000 bail, the case being continued until Nov. 17, at the requests of the government.

#### SUFFRAGE CONVENTIONS

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU**  
**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—The program for the forty-seventh annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in New Haven, Nov. 16 and 17, includes Miss Emily Pearson, who will discuss the political outlook, and the convention will study the bills to be introduced at the next session of the Connecticut Legislature. The evening address on Nov. 16 will be made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Other suffrage conventions scheduled for November are the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, Nov. 15-16; the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, Nov. 10-11; the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Nov. 20-23, and the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, Nov. 15-16.

#### SECOND BRIGADE MAY PARADE

Mayor Curley today wrote a letter to Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commander of the second brigade, National Guard of Massachusetts, requesting that the brigade parade through the streets of Boston a week from Saturday. Following the parade it is planned to present to each guardsman a medal for his services on the Mexican border. These medals are of bronze and are now being struck off for the city.

#### TAX DEPUTIES NAMED

William D. T. Trefry, state tax commissioner of Massachusetts, today named Henry N. Andrews of Melrose, Bernard L. Paine of Sharon, Edward A. S. Gregory of Winthrop, and William T. Smith of Somerville and Frederick P. Miller of Malden to be income tax deputies at salaries of \$2000 a year. The appointments were approved by the Council.

## ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

The appended table is based on returns received up to the hour of going to press. The States regarded as fairly sure for one candidate or the other give Hughes 238 electoral votes and Wilson 269. Several States now in doubt are indicated by stars. Those with Hughes tendencies have 12 votes; the one with Wilson tendencies has 12 votes. Adding these figures to those of the supposed certain States, the grand totals are: Hughes, 250; Wilson, 281; in all 531 electoral votes; necessary to a choice, 266.

	1916	1912	1908
	Wilson Hughes	Wilson Taft Roosevelt	Bryan Taft
	Dem. Rep.	Dem. Rep. Prog.	Dem. Rep.
Alabama	12	12	11
Arizona	3	3	3
Arkansas	9	9	9
California	13	2	10
Colorado	6	6	5
Connecticut	7	7	7
Delaware	3	3	3
Florida	6	6	5
Georgia	14	14	13
Idaho	4	4	3
Illinois	29	29	27
Indiana	15	15	15
Iowa	13	13	13
Kansas	10	10	10
Kentucky	13	13	13
Louisiana	10	10	9
Maine	6	6	6
Maryland	8	8	6
Massachusetts	18	18	16
Michigan	15	15	14
Minnesota	12	12	11
Mississippi	10	10	10
Missouri	18	18	18
Montana	4	4	3
Nebraska	8	8	8
Nevada	3	3	3
*New Hampshire	4	4	4
New Jersey	14	14	12
*New Mexico	3	3	3
New York	45	45	39
North Carolina	12	12	12
North Dakota	5	5	4
Ohio	24	24	23
Oklahoma	10	10	7
*Oregon	5	5	4
Pennsylvania	38	38	34
Rhode Island	5	5	4
South Carolina	9	9	9
South Dakota	5	5	4
Tennessee	12	12	12
Texas	20	20	18
Utah	4	4	3
Vermont	4	4	4
Virginia	12	12	12
Washington	7	7	5
West Virginia	8	8	7
Wisconsin	13	13	13
Wyoming	3	3	3
Total	281	250	435
			88
			162
			321

Although California is placed among the Wilson states, the latest figures are so close that the result is still in doubt.

## LONDON PRESS OPINIONS ON THE ELECTION ISSUE

(Continued from page one)

been elected they would not have lost a minute in claiming the defeat of Mr. Hughes as a German victory.

Referring to Messrs. Hughes' and Wilson's support of the League to Enforce Peace after the war and Viscount Grey's support of its ideals, it says that Mr. Hughes, therefore, stands for those ideals which are also the ideals of Britain and her allies. Germany has hitherto preserved a sinister silence on this subject.

The Star considers that the framers of the American Constitution did not

foresee the disastrous effect of a six-months' hiatus in the conduct of affairs, especially in the circumstances of a world war. At the height of the submarine crisis, President Wilson will be in a position of restricted freedom and limited liability. His policies are pro tempore and there is no guarantee of continuity unless America can bring herself to form a coalition administration, either in form or in effect, which could be supported by Republicans and Democrats.

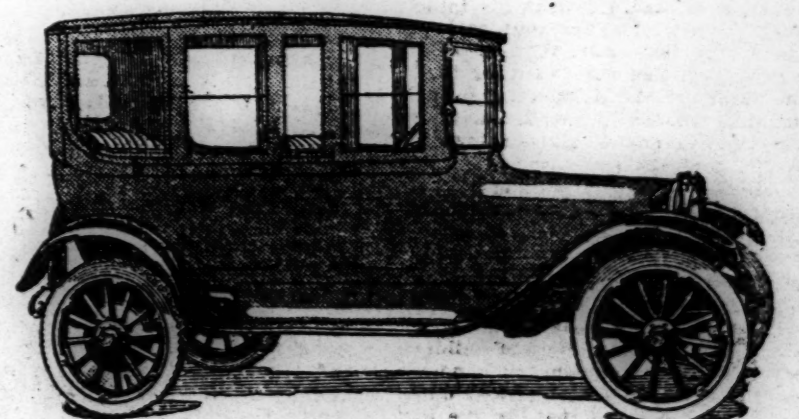
The Evening News says the British nation can unreservedly congratulate Mr. Roosevelt on Mr. Hughes' victory. It expresses the opinion that both he and Mr. Root will have important positions in the new administration and that the honor of the States will be safe in their hands. It considers Mr. Hughes will have a difficult task to face.

## DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

For business, for shopping, for the children on their way to school—these Winter cars will prove a blessing to every member of the family.

And their attractiveness does not end with the weatherproof quality. They are dignified and graceful in design. The appointments are in good taste and the finish inside and outside is beautiful.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower  
 The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is \$900.  
 (f. o. b. Detroit)



HENSHAW MOTOR CO.

915-921 Boylston Street, Boston

13-15-17 Federal St. 965-967 So. Main St. 68 Exchange St.  
 Worcester / Brockton / Lynn

# Bay State Reelects Republican Ticket

## PLAN TO REVISE CONSTITUTION OF STATE FAVORED

(Continued from page one)

crisis, Independent Republicans and former Progressives united on Mr. Fuller, who had formerly been a Progressive party leader and a Progressive member of the Legislature. Mr. Roberts is now serving his eighteenth successive year as a member of Congress.

The returns received today from the ninth district follow:

	Fuller, Rep.	Roberts, Rep.
Everett	2,549	2,406
Honolulu	5,742	5,759
Malden	3,963	2,976
Chelsea	1,829	2,663
Revere	1,892	1,881
Winthrop	1,105	1,258
Total	17,070	16,743

The earlier Progressive party affiliations appear to have been the undoing of Col. Henry L. Kincaide, Republican, in the Fourteenth District. He failed by over 2000 votes, contrary to general expectation in political circles, to defeat Congressman Richard Olney, Democrat, although the district is held to be a Republican one. Many Republicans are said to have supported Congressman Olney rather than vote for Colonel Kincaide, who they believed had helped as a Progressive leader to split the Republican party in 1912 and 1914.

Failure of former Mayor C. Neal Barney of Lynn to defeat his fellow townsman, Congressman Michael F. Phelan, Democrat, was not unexpected since the district is Democratic under normal conditions.

John F. Fitzgerald's strong showing as the Democratic opponent of Senator Lodge for United States Senate, was one of the surprises of the balloting. He appears to have run ahead of President Wilson and Mr. Mansfield in Boston and ahead of the latter throughout the state. Nobody was more surprised than those politicians who expected him to be "knifed" in Boston by the followers of some of his opponents for leadership within the Democratic party.

Whereas Senator Lodge was expected by many leaders of his party to lead the Republican ticket generally, he ran behind Governor McCall in the cities and towns as a whole. This is thought to have been due to the senior Senator's attitude toward some of the "progressive" measures of recent years, including direct election of United States senators. The 8000 or more voters who voted for Governor McCall and then "cut" Senator Lodge yesterday are believed to have been for the most part former Progressive Party men who would not forgive the senior Senator for his opposition to progressive measures.

Not only Governor McCall but also the other five candidates on the Republican State ticket were reelected by larger majorities than for many years.

The executive council will again contain seven Republicans and one Democrat, all the members of the present council, except Henry C. Mulligan of the sixth district, having been reelected. Judge Mulligan was defeated for the Republican renomination by James G. Harris of Medford, who was elected yesterday and will be the only new member of the council.

Incomplete returns of the voting on the statewide referendum indicate that favorable action was taken on the acts providing for a constitutional convention, for restoration of party enrollment and for Jan. 1 as a legal holiday. If favored, the constitutional convention, to which delegates will be elected at a special election in the spring of 1917, will convene at the State House early in June.

Without doubt, the Legislature will be as strongly Republican, if not more so, than it was in 1916, according to the returns of the voting in the legislative districts. There will be not over seven Democratic senators out of a total of 40 and the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority in the House, as at the last session.

It was stated today by Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, who was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, that the Democrats will ask for a recount of the presidential vote because of reports he said had been received that accurate counts were not made in some communities.

Returns of the voting were received by the Republican state committee and numerous candidates at Young's hotel during the evening. About 10:30 p. m. when it appeared that Mr. Hughes would be elected, Chairman Thurston of the state committee formed a parade of about 200 Republican enthusiasts, who paraded with red-fire to the Parkman bandstand on the Common, where Mr. Thurston led in cheers for Hughes, McCall, Lodge and the Republican party, and then returned to the City hall annex, where another round of cheers was given before disbanding.

Governor McCall was notified at his residence in Winchester by Chairman Thurston that he had been reelected. Congratulations were received by him from his Democratic opponent, Mr. Mansfield.

The crowds began to gather before the bulletin board in Newspaper Row as early as 3 p. m. At 5 o'clock, the early returns from Massachusetts were indicating large gains for President Wilson and the crowds began to speculate whether there was to be a landslide in state and nation for the President. Interest became keen and the crowds before the bulletin grew. By 7 o'clock it was evident that Massachusetts would go Republican in the presidential and state contests. About



Samuel Walker McCall, Governor-elect of Massachusetts

Lawyer, journalist and Massachusetts State legislator, 1876-1892. Congressman from Eighth Massachusetts district, 1893-1913. Governor of Massachusetts for term 1916-17.

the stereotyped screens began to predict the election of Mr. Hughes and the returns from western states up to 10 p. m. seemed to bear out this forecast. The crowds began to melt away. Soon afterward the announcements showed a swing back to President Wilson, leaving the outcome in doubt in the early morning hours, but with Mr. Hughes apparently leading.

Old-time frequenters of the curbsides before the election night bulletin boards commented on the orderly behavior of the crowds last night.

## Prohibitionist Returns

Effort to Increase State Vote Over 1912 Apparently Successful

The efforts of the Prohibitionists to increase their presidential vote over that of four years ago have apparently been successful, according to the returns received from numerous cities. The Boston vote for Prohibition candidates, which had not been tabulated up to 2 p. m., is being waited with keen interest. The returns for the first 23 cities heard from gave J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, a total about 38 per cent greater than was received by Mr. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate of 1912. Chester R. Lawrence, this year's Prohibition candidate for Governor, ran more than 100 per cent ahead of the total vote received in these cities by Mr. Rand, the Prohibition gubernatorial candidate in 1912.

Returns of the voting for Mr. Hanly, presidential candidate, and for Mr. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, yesterday, compared with the votes for the Prohibition candidates for President and Governor in 1912, have been tabulated as follows:

	1916	1912
Woburn	9	4
Revere	19	7
Lawrence	34	9
Northampton	14	27
Newburyport	7	11
Salem	15	23
Taunton	26	22
New Bedford	112	57
Newton	88	103
Waltham	14	9
Pittsfield	34	27
Springfield	69	111
North Adams	11	13
Marlboro	14	15
Brookline	29	34
Beverly	34	59
Cambridge	60	59
Everett	35	21
Lynn	130	197
Medford	31	17
Melrose	26	11
Quincy	81	25
Somerville	82	61

The tabulation shows that Mr. Lawrence ran far ahead of the presidential candidate of his party. This is believed to have been due partly to the fact that many voting for the gubernatorial candidate were influenced by the closeness of the election to support Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson, and did so rather than ballot for Mr. Hanly.

However, enough returns have been received to indicate that Mr. Lawrence ran behind the vote received by William Shaw, the Prohibition gubernatorial candidate last year. But last year was considered an abnormal one from the Prohibition party viewpoint. They had in Mr. Shaw an exceptionally strong candidate, there was a relatively large campaign fund and a State wide campaign was made. Mr. Shaw received about 19,000 votes and established the Prohibitionists as a legal political party in Massachusetts. It is probable that Mr. Lawrence did not get this year the 3 per cent of the total gubernatorial vote necessary to continue the Prohibitionists as a legal party.

The Prohibitionists, regarding 1915 as an abnormal year, point to the apparent gain of more than 100 per cent made by Mr. Lawrence over the Prohibition gubernatorial vote of 1912 as evidence that the party's strength is steadily gaining.

## PARTIAL VOTE ON REFERENDUM

Cities	Yes	No	Party
Attleboro	1,072	615	996
Beverly	1,532	888	1,155
Boston	50,982	17,412	27,400
Brookline	4,867	2,420	3,046
Cambridge	6,214	3,186	5,045
Chelsea	2,113	839	1,336
Chicopee	1,255	629	1,242
Fall River	4,483	3,580	5,032
Fitchburg	1,958	1,674	1,846
GloUCESTER	1,062	913	1,058
Haverhill	2,460	2,391	1,906
Holyoke	2,943	2,238	2,754
Lawrence	4,861	1,974	3,359
Leominster	4,851	874	3,889
Lowell	5,526	4,062	5,200
Lynn	6,609	4,070	6,028
Marlboro	1,010	745	1,010
Medford	1,067	2,859	2,125
Melrose	368	96	96
Newburyport	1,307	1,089	1,432
Newton	850	801	900
North Adams	1,047	654	1,320
Northampton	950	971	1,260
Quincy	2,585	1,696	2,779
Revere	2,033	644	2,008
Salem	2,296	1,544	2,279
Somerville	5,777	2,920	5,456
Springfield	9,929	4,174	7,099
Waltham	1,032	1,274	1,436
Woburn	1,115	1,217	1,417
Worcester	1,280	442	1,198
	9,382	4,844	8,755

## CONGRESSMEN ELECTED

District	Rep.	Dem.
FIRST DISTRICT	Allen T. Treadway, Republican.	
SECOND DISTRICT	Frederick H. Gillett, Republican.	
THIRD DISTRICT	Calvin D. Paige, Republican.	
FOURTH DISTRICT	Samuel E. Winslow, Republican.	
FIFTH DISTRICT	John Jacob Rogers, Republican.	
SIXTH DISTRICT	Augustus P. Gardner, Republican.	
SEVENTH DISTRICT	Michael F. Phelan, Democratic.	
EIGHTH DISTRICT	Frederick W. Dallinger, Republican.	
NINTH DISTRICT	Alvan T. Fuller, Independent.	
TENTH DISTRICT	Peter F. Tague, Democratic.	
ELEVENTH DISTRICT	George Holden Tinkham, Republican.	
TWELFTH DISTRICT	James A. Gallivan, Democratic.	
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT	William H. Carter, Republican.	
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT	Richard W. Ely, Republican.	
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT	William S. Greene, Republican.	
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT	Joseph Walsh, Republican.	

## BAY STATE CITY VOTE ON PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

	Pres.	Gov.	Sen.
Attleboro	1,931	814	1,856
Beverly	2,126	1,488	2,143
Boston	57,147	24,489	55,448
Brookline	5,119	4,802	5,273
Cambridge	6,142	7,962	6,393
Chelsea	2,076	2,396	2,233
Chicopee	1,430	1,712	1,532
Everett	3,019	1,081	3,142
Fall River	6,618	6,904	6,280
Fitchburg	2,571	2,506	2,613
GloUCESTER	1,918	1,512	1,983
Haverhill	3,908	2,872	3,933
Holyoke	3,315	4,208	3,230
Lawrence	4,322	5,775	3,815
Leominster	1,613	922	1,613
Lowell	7,302	7,819	6,940
Lynn	6,213	7,357	5,924
Malden	3,809	2,869	4,090
Marlboro	1,314	1,468	1,345
Medford	2,180	2,329	2,404
Melrose	2,162	968	2,237
Newburyport	1,291	1,206	1,371
New Bedford	6,310	5,322	6,352
Newton	4,805	2,685	4,708
North Adams	1,593	1,371	1,629
Northampton	1,591	1,458	1,571
Pittsfield	3,620	2,961	3,022
Quincy	3,533	2,937	3,705
Revere	1,637	1,878	1,663
Salem	2,730	3,389	2,578
Springfield	8,965	6,759	8,111
Taunton	2,471	2,590	2,455
Somerville	6,929	5,973	7,451
Waltham	2,832	2,157	2,534
Woburn	1,180	1,533	1,235
Worcester	11,764	10,598	11,982

## SENATORS ELECTED

CAPE-PLYMOUTH  
Charles L. Gifford, R. Barnstable.

## BRISTOL COUNTY

- District  
1—Joseph William Martin Jr., R. N. Attleboro.  
2—Walter E. McLane, R. Fall River.  
3—Richard Knowles, R. New Bedford.

## PLYMOUTH

- Edward N. Dahlborg, R. Brockton.

## NORFOLK

- Orion T. Mason, R. Medway.

## NORFOLK-SUFFOLK

- Herbert R. Wilson, R. Boston.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

- 1—John E. Beck, R. Chelsea.  
2—John I. Fitzgerald, D. Boston.  
3—Edward F. McLaughlin, D. Boston.  
4—Malcolm E. Nichols, R. Boston.  
5—James P. Timilty, D. Boston.  
6—Charles S. Lawler, D. Boston.  
7—James H. Harnall, R. Boston.  
8—Alpheus Sanford, R. Boston.

## ESSEX COUNTY

- 1—George H. Jackson, R. Lynn.  
2—E. Howard Perley, R. Salem.  
3—Charles D. Brown, R. Gloucester.  
4—Henry G. Wells, R. Haverhill.  
5—James R. T. Royall, R. Lawrence.  
6—Jas. D. Bentley, R. Swampscott.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY

- 1—James E. McPherson, R. Framingham.  
2—James W. Bean, R. Cambridge.  
3—Charles W. Eldridge, R. Somerville.  
4—James F. Cavanaugh, R. Everett.  
5—Charles S. Smith, R. Lynn.  
6—Edwin T. McKnight, R. Medford.  
7—Charles A. Kimball, R. Littleton.  
8—Arthur W. Colburn, R. Draut.

## WORCESTER COUNTY

- 1—James L. Harrop, R. Worcester.  
2—Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., R. Worcester.  
3—Fred W. Cross, R. Royalston.  
4—George Fred Hart, R. Webster.

## WORCESTER-HAMPDEN

- Ernest E. Hobson, R. Palmer.

## BERKSHIRE

- George A. Hastings, R. North Adams.

## BERKSHIRE-HAMPDEN-HAMPDEN

- John B. Hull, R. Great Barrington.

## FRANKLIN-HAMPDEN

- George B. Churchill, R. Amherst.

## HAMPDEN COUNTY

- 1—George D. Chamberlin, R. Springfield.  
2—Daniel J. Buckley, R. Chicopee.

## REPRESENTATIVES

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY

- 1—John H. Lynch, D. Cambridge.  
2—Albert M. Chandler, R. Cambridge.  
3—Frederic F. Clauss, R. Cambridge.  
4—Julius A. Whitely, R. Clinton.  
5—George H. Carrick, R. Cambridge.  
6—Kenneth Page Hill, R. Cambridge.  
7—Philip R. Amundson, R. Cambridge.  
8—John Allen, R. Newton.  
9—Henry W. Jarvis, R. Newton.  
10—Thomas Weston Jr., R. Newton.  
11—John M. Gibbs, R. Waltham.  
12—John R. Hudson, R. Waltham.  
13—Thomas H. Brennan, D. Natick.  
14—Bernard F. Merriam, R. Framingham.  
15—Edward Carr, R. Hopkinton.  
16—John H. Parker, D. Marlboro.  
17—Edward H. Harriman, R. Stow.  
18—Walter Perham, R. Chelmsford.  
19—Joseph A. Saunders, R. Pepperell.  
20—Benjamin Loring Young, R. Weston.  
21—Dennis A. Murphy, D. Lowell.  
22—Charles H. Stetson, D. Lowell.  
23—Henry Achin Jr., R. Lowell.  
24—Victor F. Jewett, R. Lowell.  
25—Frank H. Putnam, R. Lowell.  
26—Thomas J. Corbett, D. Lowell.  
27—Jeremiah K. Chandler, R. Tewksbury.  
28—Fred J. Brown, R. Woburn.  
29—Edward B. Eames, R. Reading.  
30—Eden K. Bowser, R. Wakefield.  
31—Edward P. Furness, R. Everett.  
32—Fred P. Greenwood, R. Everett.  
33—Alvin E. Bliss, R. Malden.  
34—Lloyd Makepeace, R. Malden.  
35—George L. Richards, R. Malden.  
36—Harry C. Woodill, R. Melrose.  
37—Harvey E. Frost, R. Somerville.  
38—William W. Kennard, R. Somerville.  
39—William P. French, R. Somerville.  
40—Joseph O. Knox, R. Somerville.  
41—Joseph H. Perry, R. Somerville.  
42—William A. Kneeland, R. Winchester.  
43—James M. McLean, R. Winchester.  
44—Fred J. Burrell, R. Medford.  
45—Jacob Bitzer, R. Arlington.  
46—Jay R. Benton, R. Belmont.  
47—Wesley E. Monk, R. Watertown.

## NANTUCKET COUNTY

- Edward H. Perry, R. Nantucket.

## NORFOLK COUNTY

- 1—John A. Hirsch, R. Dedham.  
2—Charles F. Rowley, R. Brookline.  
3—John H. Sherburne, R. Brookline.  
4—David S. McIntosh, R. Quincy.  
5—Russell T. Bates, R. Quincy.  
6—Roger Wolcott, R. Milton.  
7—Burgess H. Spinney, R. Weymouth.  
8—Arthur W. Paine, R. Holbrook.  
9—George A. Wales, R. Stoughton.  
10—Julius Guild, R. Walpole.  
11—Harold L. Perren, R. Weymouth.  
12—Hocce W. Horne, R. Franklin.

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY

- 1—Elmer L. Briggs, R. Plymouth.  
2—Walter Haynes, R. Scituate.  
3—George S. Marsh, R. Hingham.  
4—Edwin H. Gibson, R. Hanover.  
5—John T. Crowley, D. Abington.  
6—James F. Kiernan, R. Wareham.  
7—William M. Haskins, R. Middleboro.

## BRISTOL COUNTY

- 1—William A. Bartlett, R. North Attleboro.  
2—George M. Worrall, R. Attleboro.  
3—James G. Moran, R. Mansfield.  
4—Matthew A. Higgins, D. Taunton.  
5—Joseph E. Warner, R. Taunton.  
6—Clarence A. Briggs, R. Taunton.  
7—David L. Kelley, R. Fairhaven.  
8—George E. Lilley, R. Fairhaven.  
9—Alfred M. Bessette, R. New Bedford.  
10—John Halliwell, R. New Bedford.  
11—Gilbert G. Southworth, R. New Bedford.  
12—Ward M. Parker, R. New Bedford.  
13—Joseph E. Freeling, R. Fall River.  
14—Isaac U. Wood, R. Fall River.  
15—William S. Conroy, D. Fall River.  
16—Edward P. Harrington, D. Fall River.  
17—James I. Bagshaw, R. Fall River.  
18—Ernest A. Larocque, R. Fall River.  
19—Frank Mulveny, R. Fall River.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

- 1—Albert C. Bray, R. Buckland.  
2—Frederick E. Pierce, R. Greenfield.  
3—Charles H. Beaman, R. Leverett.  
4—William A. Moore, R. New Salem.  
5—Charles E. Cady, R. Monson.  
6—Clarence H. Granger, Agawam.  
7—George W. Love, R. West Springfield.  
8—Chauncey A. Bennett, R. Springfield.  
9—George W. Bowman, R. Springfield.  
10—William Foster, R. Springfield.  
11—Arthur E. Marsh, R. Springfield.  
12—Merrill E. Streeter, R. Springfield.  
13—John H. Williams, R. Chicopee.  
14—John J. Murphy, D. Holyoke.  
15—John Cronin, D. Holyoke.  
16—Eugene A. Lynch, D. Holyoke.  
17—Park W. Allen, D. Westfield.

## HAMPDEN COUNTY

- 1—Michael J. Fitz Gerald, D. Northampton.  
2—Frank E. Lyman, R. Easthampton.  
3—Alvin R. Wilson, R. South Hadley.  
4—Roland D. Sawyer, D. Ware.  
5—John W. Williams, R. Chicopee.

## DUKES COUNTY

- Benjamin G. Collins, R. Edgartown.

## ESSEX COUNTY

- 1—Samuel I. Collins, R. Amesbury.  
2—William F. French, R. Haverhill.  
3—Essex G. Abbott, R. Haverhill.  
4—Charles H. Morrill, Soc. Haverhill.  
5—Arthur L. Nason, R. Haverhill.  
6—Arthur Bower, R. Lawrence.  
7—George Bunting, R. Lawrence.  
8—Michael H. Jordan, D. Lawrence.  
9—Frederick Butler, R. Lawrence.  
10—Michael A. Flanagan, D. Lawrence.  
11—Nobert G. Gifford, R. Andover.  
12—George D. Morse, R. Danvers.  
13—William H. Mahoney, D. Peabody.  
14—George C. Allen, R. Lynn.  
15—Charles E. Frothingham, R. Lynn.  
16—Ernest W. Allen, R. Lynn.  
17—Thomas W. Baxter, R. Lynn.  
18—Francis M. Hill, R. Saugus.  
19—James H. Annis, R. Lynn.  
20—Joseph L. Barry, R. Lynn.  
21—James E. Odlin, R. Lynn.  
22—James D. Bentley, R. Swampscott.  
23—John N. Osmer, R. Marblehead.  
24—Chauncey Peppin, R. Salem.  
25—Denise J. Sullivan, D. Salem.  
26—Martin R. Lane, R. Beverly.  
27—Frank E. Raymond, R. Essex.  
28—James E. Tolman, R. Gloucester.  
29—James M. Lyle, R. Gloucester.  
30—William F. Rannels, R. Newburyport.  
31—Carl C. Emery, R. Newburyport.

## RESELECTED

- 8—Eddy P. Dunbar, R. West Bridgewater.  
9—Walter T. Packard, R. Brockton.  
10—William B. Baldwin, R. Brockton.  
11—J. Edwin Maybury, R. Brockton.  
12—William B. Baldwin, R. Brockton.  
13—J. Edwin Maybury, R. Brockton.  
14—Frank A. Manning, D. Brockton.

# All That Perfect Apples Can Give

RED WING is a truly delicious cider—just the pure juice from big, ripe New York State apples. Comes to you unchanged, unfermented and unadulterated—no

# Voting Is Carried on Quietly

## PEOPLE IN ELECTION RETURNS

Arthur Capper, who apparently comes back as Republican Governor of Kansas, is a journalist, now owner of the Topeka Daily Capital, who began as a compositor on that paper, and, in 1892, came into possession of the journal which he had served in many capacities. He has made his daily and his farm periodicals count strongly in plans for rural betterment, and is one of the best-posted men in his profession on all phases of agricultural education, farm management and good road building. What he has not been able to do for these causes as an editor he has done as a public official, first as a regent of the State Agricultural College, and since 1915 as Governor. Governor Capper is one of the most outspoken opponents of militarism and of intemperance to be found among the executives of the mid-Western states.

Philander C. Knox, who has probably been chosen United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was Attorney-General in the cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Taft. When Matthew S. Quay suddenly left the United States Senate, Governor Pennypacker continued the succession by naming Mr. Knox for the place. Then the Legislature elected him, in 1905, and there he remained until 1909, when he joined the Taft Cabinet. Hence he will come to his post initiated. Mr. Knox is a lawyer of eminence, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, where his practice is extensive and remunerative. He has been president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and has had recognition from the American Bar Association. As Secretary of State he established important precedents in connection with the relations of the United States, first to the nations about the Caribbean, and second to those in the Far East.

Charles Seymour Whitman, who has been reelected Governor of New York State, studied ethics and philosophy under the famous Professor Garman



Charles S. Whitman

of Amherst College, and then went to New York to study law. Equipped for his profession, he entered the office of the corporation counsel, and at once began to attract attention by his ability and his vigor as a subordinate prosecutor. His interest in the cause of justice and lawkeeping led to his nomination as a city magistrate, and later to his elevation to the Court of General Sessions by Governor Hughes. From 1910 to 1914 he held the important post of district attorney, and as such won a national reputation. It was on the personal and political capital which he made while district attorney that he first won the nomination for the governorship from the Republicans in 1914, and later his election by the people. Now, after two years of service, he has been given a second term. A consistent champion of Mr. Hughes for the presidency, he led a successful state delegation at the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Hughes.

Robert Marion La Follette, whom Wisconsin voters have been asked to send to the United States Senate for



Robert M. La Follette



J. Frank Hainly

Teacher and lawyer, 1881-1890. State legislator and Congressman, 1890-1897. Governor of Indiana, 1905-1909. Nominee of Prohibition Party for reelection in campaign just closed

the third time, will, if elected, have until 1923 to use his exceptional gifts as an independent lawmaker, with a hold on the people of his State that all the mutations of politics has scarcely altered. That he has been as influential with voters of the country, during the last four years, as he was during the preceding eight, is doubtful. But so long as he is in the Senate he will, no doubt, be on duty fighting against what he conceives to be legislation that favors injustice. More than any other man, during the nineties, and in the early years of this century, he led the people of Wisconsin, and of the other states of the middle West, in the paths in which the Progressive Party later planned to walk. Wisconsin's state legislation, while he was Governor, showed the results of his radical leadership; and to some extent he has left his innovating mark on Federal legislation. While nominally a Republican, party ties sit very lightly upon him, as his votes in the Senate for measures favored by President Wilson have shown. He is a native of Wisconsin, a lawyer by profession, and an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin, where he learned the sound ethics of democracy from John Bascom.

Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., who ran as one of two delegates-at-large from the State of Montana in the next Congress of the United States, if she wins, will have the distinction of being the first woman to sit in the Federal lawmaking body. She entered the campaign backed by the Missoula Good Government Club, and soon rallied to her support the friends of equal suffrage, and of other civic reforms. Her own record as a woman of executive capacity has been an asset; she has added to this pleasing ways that



Miss Jeanette Rankin

have counted in the stumping campaign, and, last but not least, she has had back of her the forces of the State making for betterment of children's industrial and home conditions, elimination of intemperance, and recognition of the part of woman as a political factor in society.

Frank B. Kellogg, who probably has been chosen by Minnesota to represent that State in the national Senate, is a lawyer of eminence, who was associated, earlier in his career, with Cushman K. Davis, a Minnesota man with high rank as a lawyer and as a Senator conversant with foreign affairs. Notwithstanding Mr. Kellogg's connection with important corporations of the north middle West, he was brought, by the Federal officials in Washington, to the aid of the Department of Justice when the paper and Standard Oil interests were subjected to litigation; and then he aided the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the Harriman railroads, and in the effort to dissolve the Union Pacific merger. At that time Mr. Kellogg was conspicuous for his

[Election sketches on these pages are drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photographs by Underwood & Underwood (U. & U.), Harris & Ewing (H. & E.), Paul Thompson (P. T.), and Jansrud (J.).]

skill and for his loyalty to public interests, and he had a national constituency interested in him. He has stood, as a candidate in the recent campaign, as a standard bearer for more conservative forces than elected his pre-



Frank B. Kellogg

decessor. He is a native of Potsdam, N. Y. In his educational career he skipped college and university.

Hiram W. Johnson, California's "progressive" Governor since 1911, if selected by her voters to represent them in the United States Senate, will be a powerful factor in that body. He is one of the most positive figures that politics has developed on the Pacific coast, and a man with a large number of eastern admirers. From the day when, as a prosecuting attorney, he began to challenge politicians and managers of railway corporations, down to his recent victory in the primaries, in which he won the Republican senatorial nomination against the will of the party bosses, he has known but few defeats or refusals of the people of California to trust him. As a running mate of Mr. Roosevelt in 1912, on the Progressive ticket, he was defeated for the vice-presidency. This year he has been a supporter of Mr. Hughes; and he enters the Senate as a progressive Republican.

**ANNEXATION TO BE SOUGHT**  
Annexation of Greater Brewster Island in the lower harbor to the city of Boston is to be asked of the next Legislature. Mayor Curley having today requested John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, to draft a suitable bill. The mayor says that while Boston owns the island it is actually located in the town of Hull. The tax rate on the island, he says, has recently been doubled, now being \$14 per \$1000, the property owners paying \$310.19 on \$25,000 valuation.

**BOSTON ROTARY CLUB DINED**  
At a dinner tendered to Frank Shepard, president, and the members of the Boston Rotary Club last night by John J. Martin, former president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at the Hotel Lenox, the host emphasized the necessity for the United States to prepare for the commercial situation likely to result from the termination of the European war. John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, also spoke.

## STATE TICKET ELECTED

**GOVERNOR**  
• Samuel W. McCall, R., Winchester.  
**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR**  
• Calvin Coolidge, R., Northampton.  
**SECRETARY**  
• Albert P. Langtry, R., Springfield.  
**TREASURER**  
• Charles L. Burrill, R., Boston.  
**AUDITOR**  
• Alonzo B. Cook, R., Boston.  
**ATTORNEY-GENERAL**  
• Henry C. Atwell, R., Lynn.  
**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**  
Dist.  
1—David L. Parker, R., New Bedford.  
2—Richard F. Andrews, R., Boston.  
3—Timothy J. Buckley, D., Boston.  
4—Herbert P. Wasgatt, R., Everett.  
5—Frederick H. Tarr, R., Rockport.  
6—James G. Harris, R., Medford.  
7—Channing Smith, R., Leicester.  
8—Charles H. Wright, R., Pittsfield.  
**U. S. SENATOR-ELECT**  
• Henry Cabot Lodge, R., Nahant.  
• Re-elected.

## MASSACHUSETTS VOTE

**FOR PRESIDENT**  
Hughes ..... 268,361  
Wilson ..... 247,227  
Hughes' plurality ..... 21,034  
**VOTE FOR 1912**  
Wilson ..... 174,208  
Taft ..... 155,318  
Roosevelt ..... 142,228  
Wilson's plurality ..... 18,260  
**FOR GOVERNOR**  
McCall ..... 274,853  
Mansfield ..... 230,175  
McCall's plurality ..... 44,678  
**VOTE FOR 1915**  
McCall ..... 235,836  
Walsh ..... 229,550  
McCall's plurality ..... 6,286  
**FOR U. S. SENATOR**  
Lodge ..... 266,476  
Fitzgerald ..... 234,466  
Lodge's plurality ..... 32,010

## REELECTION OF MR. WILSON IS NOW INDICATED

(Continued from page one)

President Wilson by a small majority, with 20 out of 244 towns yet to return.

At 5 this morning, Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared that President Wilson would receive 304 votes in the Electoral College. An hour later W. R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, stated that the results of communications with the doubtful states led him to predict 323 electoral votes for Mr. Hughes. At 11 a. m. Mr. McCormick stated that the President was assured of 288 electoral votes.

In a long distance telephone conversation with National Chairman McCormick at 1:45 p. m., United States Senator Hollis of New Hampshire declared that unofficial but complete returns for New Hampshire gave the State to Wilson by 350 majority.

Returns from 3313 out of 5870 precincts in California gave Wilson a plurality of slightly over 9000 votes over Hughes. The totals were: Wilson 250,259, Hughes 241,079.

In a great many precincts the figures were not complete. The Democratic State Committee, at a late hour, reiterated its claim of California for Wilson, but declined to estimate his plurality. They said Wilson was showing greater strength than had been anticipated in San Francisco County and believed, if he could carry this county by 20,000, his victory in the State was certain.

Republican State Chairman Chester Rowell again claimed the State for Hughes, but put the figure at 6000 to 8000. At 10 o'clock last night Rowell claimed the State by 40,000 and at 2 a. m. reduced this estimate to 15,000.

Apparently late this afternoon there are 269 votes of the electoral college safe for Mr. Wilson against 238 for Mr. Hughes. 24 being classified as doubtful. Mr. Wilson, on this basis, already has three votes more than are necessary to elect, but owing to the uncertainty of reports it cannot be said surely that Mr. Wilson is elected.

The next House, it is likely, will have three Socialists a gain of 66 per cent. The three are Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, a former congressman, and the first Socialist who ever sat in the halls of Congress; W. R. Gaylord, also of Milwaukee, Wis., and Meyer London of New York (reelected).

In the Louisiana delegation, usually solid in its Democracy, there is a "protectionist," W. P. Martin.

The national houses of Congress, it appears, will be decidedly close. During the night it appeared as if two or three Socialists might have seats.

On the face of early returns it appeared that the Republicans had failed to gain the 10 senators needed to obtain control of the Senate. Rhode Island rejected Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Republican, in favor of Peter Gerry, Democrat.

Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Republican, is succeeded by W. H. King, Democrat. In Delaware Senator H. A. DuPont, Republican, was defeated by J. O. Wolcott, Democrat.

President Wilson carried Ohio easily, predictions based on 3492 precincts from 86 counties giving him the state by 50,000. His lead over Charles E. Hughes in these precincts was estimated at 45,746.

Carried along with him were James Cox for Governor and Atlee Pomerene for United States Senator, who furnished a surprise by defeating Governor Willis and Myron T. Herrick by pluralities estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000.

Chairman Willcox of the Republican national committee admitted that the result was uncertain, depending on the results in four or five States from which he had not received complete returns. He believed these States would go for Mr. Hughes because the late vote was in the rural districts. He said he had received by tele-

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

## A Wonderful Profusion of Beautiful Ribbons

You will find ribbons here for every decorative purpose at the most attractive prices.

Many of the new colors are particularly artistic, especially in the imported novelty ribbons.

Every woman who is deft with a needle and thread knows that many dainty gift articles may be made from ribbons. Then, too, a touch of ribbon here and there on the plainest waist lends a freshness and charm that those who are well dressed seek to maintain. While but a few ribbons are noted, there are many more fully worthy of inspection and purchase.

**PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS**, including dainty dresdens, failles, satins, warp prints and moires, desirable for making all kinds of holiday articles and for fancy work. 6½ to 8½ inches wide. A yard **39c**

**IMPORTED VELOUR RIBBONS** of high grade quality, rose pattern of special design on background of black, navy, copenhagen and Marne blue, suitable for bags, trimmings and various kinds of fancy work. 7½ inches wide. A yard **1.39**

**FANCY RIBBONS**, dresdens and warp print, many sample pieces of unusual design, light and dark colorings. Very desirable for all kinds of holiday work. 7 inches wide. A yard **59c**

**METAL RIBBONS** in all widths. See our assortment of wash ribbons. Bows and Rosettes that do not require stitching, made free of charge. You will find this department of service with ideas helpful to those who are interested in making fancy work and holiday articles.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

## Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

phone a report from California to the effect that the State had gone Republican by 20,000. Secretary McAdoo had previously claimed that the vote from Southern California would balance that state for President Wilson. Soon after noon the Democrats started the parade of victory, claiming that California was now in the Democratic column.

One remarkable feature of the election was the sudden turn of the tide of votes, which had been piling up the lead for Mr. Hughes, in favor of Mr. Wilson, as the returns began to come in from the western states. To what extent the Progressive vote turned to President Wilson cannot be estimated until the complete returns are in, nor is it at all certain how the 4,000,000 women voters cast their ballots.

From the doubtful states the returns pointed first in favor of one candidate and then in favor of the other, but this morning the tide from these points began to turn strongly toward President Wilson. California, while electing Governor Johnson to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority, turned about completely on the presidential end of the ticket and, after a night of uncertainty, decided its electoral votes for Mr. Wilson.

In New Hampshire, a doubtful State, with only 27 precincts in the State to hear from at noon, the Democratic state committee admitted that Hughes was leading in face of the returns by about 300 to 400 votes. It was stated that a recount would be demanded and that, in accordance with instructions from Chairman McCormick, the ballot boxes were being closely guarded. While not admitting defeat, the Democrats no longer claim that Wilson will have a plurality of 1000. The Republican headquarters were more confident as the day wore on and increased their estimates of victory to 800 or 900.

The Republican State Committee of Wyoming has conceded the State to President Wilson and also Democratic Candidate Kendrick's election as Governor. It is probable that John D. Clark has won over Mondell for Congress.

Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, defeating Henry F. Lippitt, present incumbent, by nearly 4000 votes. Gerry's victory gives Rhode Island a Democratic senator for the first time in over 40 years.

## SIX CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

Six candidates for nomination to the Boston City Council today applied for nomination papers at the office of the election commissioners, together with one candidate for School Committee. Each of the following applicants took out 200 nomination papers for council: James A. Watson, a former councilman, residing at 38 Thornton Street, Ward 13; George F. Murphy, 130 Brook

Street, Ward 1; John J. Foley, 33 Melrose Street, Ward 8; Daniel J. McDonald, Marion Street, Ward 4, Charlestown, candidate for reelection; Maj. Patrick F. O'Keefe, 119 Washington Street, Ward 19, Dorchester, and Frank B. Howland, 3 Fountain Square, Ward 13, Roxbury, defeated for the council last year. Dr. Nathaniel A. Finkelstein of 83 Ruthven Street, Roxbury, took out papers for School Committee.

## CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Action on the question of granting members of the fire department one day off in three is expected to be taken at this afternoon's meeting of the Boston City Council.

## CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the State Board of Charity, will speak on the place in the community for a charitable society at the eighty-third annual meeting of the Boston Children's Friend Society, Nov. 17 in the chapel of the New Old South Church at 10:30 a. m. The report of the year's work will be read.

## NEW TRIAL DENIED KELLY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Thomas Kelly, millionaire contractor, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Province of Manitoba in the erection of a Parliament building at Winnipeg, has been denied a new trial by the Supreme Court.

# the California Limited

—the only exclusively first-class train to southern California via any line—carries Pullman to Grand Canyon of Arizona

—also from Grand Canyon to southern California. El Tovar Hotel on the rim of the Canyon is under management, the same as all our dining cars and 60 dining stations

Besides the California Limited, the Santa Fe operates three other daily California trains, and once a week in winter—the Santa Fe de Luxe.

—there is no better way to go to California

May I make up your itinerary and send you booklets of trains and trip?

S. W. HANFORD, G. E. A. A.  
226 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
Phone, Main 5362 and 6362.

## MANY SCHOOLS NOW CONDUCTED FOR EMPLOYEES

Corporations Have Found That It Pays to Provide Training Classes in Economics and Like Subjects for Workers

Sooner or later any person reviewing the work of a large business corporation is almost sure to have his attention called to its school. This school is a real one with desks and maps where the pupils study geography and history and do sums, and quite frequently study English and spelling, and perhaps writing as well. But the students are not children. Usually they are young men and women. Frequently they are just past childhood, and often they are well along in the years of maturity. All of them have been to school, some of them through college but now they are intent on studying the business in which they are engaged.

The corporation has found that though a person may be well educated he is not for that reason adequately fitted for carrying on the work it has for him to do. His education is an asset of value but it must be supplemented with specific knowledge of materials and conditions pertaining to the trade. Thus the corporation school came into being, the first only a few years ago, but the idea has been caught up and spread and counted by the hundreds. The number is still growing, not only among new business organizations but old-established ones, who, seeing the success of such schools elsewhere, are deciding to introduce them in their own plants.

Perceiving that corporations would realize more and more the importance of education in the efficient management of their business and that the company school had been sufficiently tried out as a method of increasing efficiency to warrant its continuance as an industrial factor, far-sighted advocates of the school four years ago brought about the organization of the National Association of Corporation Schools. This has done much to promote the school idea and has thereby benefited the workers as well as the business involved. At the annual meeting of the association held this past summer its formative period was pronounced to be at an end and the rapidly increasing growth in membership during the last year was pointed to as proving that it had become established and recognized as an essential part of modern industrial development.

The association aims to render new corporation schools successful from the start by warning them against the pitfalls into which others have fallen and to provide a forum where corporation school officers may interchange experiences. As the control is vested in the member corporations only so much of theory and extraneous activities are admitted as the corporations themselves believe will be beneficial. At a central office information is gathered, arranged and classified regarding every phase of industrial education. This is available to all corporations, companies, firms or individuals who now maintain or desire to institute educational courses in their establishments upon becoming members of the association.

The threefold functions of the association are to develop the efficiency of the individual employee, to increase efficiency in industry and to have the courses in established educational institutions modified to meet more fully the needs of industry.

Naturally, the individual schools differ according to the character of the business with which they are connected and the types of persons employed. Courses offered range from three weeks in length to four years. In one salesmanship is featured, the corporation conducting a large system of stores throughout the country. The pupils are instructed in the materials used, in the goods carried and the processes of manufacture. Above all they have drilled into them the idea of service to the customer. "We get right down to the how and why of the business so that even a child may be able to understand it," the manager says.

A customer who remarked that he would have to cut down his outlay for a certain commodity was shown by the salesman how he could get an equally good product for less outlay. The customer made the trial and was satisfied. He expressed astonishment that the salesman knew so much about values. "Do you use this yourself?" he asked. "No," the salesman replied, "I cannot afford to, but we are taught these things in the company's training schools."

"Even the high school graduate coming to a position in our shops finds that his school knowledge of the fundamentals needs to be supplemented," says the director of another school. "He has learned to read but he is not familiar with many of the technical terms that are constantly used in the shop. He has learned to work ordinary sums in arithmetic but this is only a basis for problems in shop-mathematics."

This company employs boys of all nationalities and of all degrees of education. The classes, therefore, vary. One object of the school is to provide opportunity for boys in the employ of the company to complete their interrupted education in order that they may become more intelligent and skilled workmen. Another is to develop in the boys an attitude of interest in their work and to fit them for more responsible positions in the company's employ. An instance of the value of the school is found in one lad of 19 years who was diffident, backward in his class and so ridiculed by the others that he decided to give the whole thing up. A personal interview with the instructor changed

his point of view. He stuck to the school and took work home. After a few months he was elected president of his class, is now one of the star players on the school baseball team, and has been selected to take a special course of instruction in various departments of the factory following his regular shop school work.

During the eight years that a school has been in operation on a certain railroad 800 mechanics have been graduated. Of these 72 per cent are still in the service. Of all the boys graduated in the last fiscal year 95 per cent are in the service of the corporation. About 16 per cent of the graduates have been given some official position.

Instruction runs all through the fundamentals of the English language for the immigrant, self-care, citizenship, economics, theory of accounts, practical accounting, business English, commercial banking, foreign exchange, telegraphy, engineering and shop work as conducted in the different industries maintaining schools. Constantly some new subject is added, what it is depending upon the business that is conducting the schools.

## PROVISIONS OF ECUADOR'S NEW EIGHT-HOUR LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recent commerce report received treats of Ecuador's new eight-hour law, the text of which appeared in the Registro Oficial of Sept. 12. It provides:

Art. 1—Every laborer, workman, clerk in store, office, or industrial establishment, and, in general, every employee of any kind shall not be forced to work more than eight hours daily, six days a week, and is exempt from work on Sundays and legal holidays.

Art. 2—No employer can evade the accomplishment of that decreed in Art. 1 by any contract or stipulation with the employee or laborer.

Art. 3—If the laborer, workman, clerk, etc., be requested to work longer than eight hours as stated in Art. 1, he shall be paid 25 per cent overtime for the extra work done during the day, 50 per cent overtime from 6 in the evening to midnight, and 100 per cent after that hour. This percentage shall be computed on the wage corresponding to an hour's work during the day, and shall be paid on that basis for each additional hour.

Art. 4—The laborer who, because of his employment, has to work in shifts shall not be entitled to the percentage of overtime according to the hours of work as stated in Art. 3, but he shall be entitled to claim payment for working more than eight hours according to the percentage of overtime as fits the case.

Art. 5—The employer and the employee or day laborer shall give each other 30 days' notice before making any change. The party neglecting to do this may be sued and is subjected to the payment of loss and damages.

Art. 6—Police judges and constables of the republic are authorized to judge all such actions, which shall be done without delay and summarily; nothing else being required for bringing action than the registering of the complaint.

## NEW YORK OPPOSES TERMINALS' REMOVAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manufacturers and business men of New York City are uniting in opposition to the application made by New Jersey cities for a readjustment of freight rates, which would shift the terminals of the trunk lines from this city to the New Jersey side of the Hudson. The New Jersey petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission asks that lighterage and terminal charges be set apart from the through rate and imposed as additional charges for forwarding freight from Jersey to this city.

Opponents of the petition claim that upon the basis of present rate adjustments industrial conditions and enterprises, predicated thereon, have been established, involving expenditure of large sums, and that a discontinuance of the group rate would work irreparable injury to industries and enterprises so established, and seriously involve the commercial and industrial development of the port.

The Merchants Association and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy are considering the advisability of taking some action, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has asked to intervene, and the opposition has also been joined by the Brooklyn Civic Club, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Queen Chamber of Commerce and several other organizations.

## FEDERAL AID FOR TRANS-CANADA ROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU  
OTTAWA, Ont.—On behalf of the Federal Government, the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, has promised assistance toward the construction of a trans-Canada highway. The promise of Federal Government aid was made to a deputation from the Canadian Automobile Association. In Sir Robert Borden's manifesto to the electors previous to the election in 1911, which placed him in office, he promised Federal aid to highways. Legislation was introduced to this effect, but was opposed by the opposition, who advocated grants to the provinces for this purpose rather than Federal construction. As the opposition controlled the Senate the Government measure to aid highways was defeated.

At the next session of Parliament, the Government will have a majority, in the Senate, and in view of the Hon. Robert Rogers' promise, will give effect to its Highways' Aid Bill, defeated four years ago.

## CALIFORNIANS ASK WHEAT AND FLOUR EMBARGO

Bakers Association Circulating Petitions Calling Upon President Wilson for Action—Rise in Bread Price

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following the announcement by the California State Bakers Association that after Nov. 1 the price of bread in California would be advanced from five cents to six cents a loaf, this organization has begun a statewide circulation of petitions to President Wilson calling for an embargo on wheat and flour. The association has also sent a telegram to Charles Evans Hughes requesting him to express his opinion on the advisability of an embargo on wheat to protect the American public from the increasing cost of living.

The petitions call attention to the shortage of the grain crop of the world, and especially of the United States, and to the exportation of large quantities of wheat and flour from the United States, resulting in the rise of the price of wheat to a point higher than it has been at any time since the Civil War. In view of the fact that these high prices result in hardship to the people of the United States, recites the petition, the President of the United States is requested to place an embargo on the exportation of wheat and flour from the United States.

An increase in the price of bread rather than a reduction in the size or weight of the loaf is made necessary in California by the fact that the state sealer of weights and measures, who is empowered by statute to do so, has fixed the standard weight of the loaf at 12 ounces or multiples of that weight. In other words, bread may not be sold in loaves that weigh less than 12 ounces each. This was done as a part of a general plan to standardize the weight, measure, sale and marketing conditions of the common objects of barter. If the price of bread is advanced under this law, it must be done openly, the consumer always being aware of the exact price that he is paying for the bread.

At the office of the sealer of weights and measures of San Francisco some doubt was expressed as to the ability of the bakers' association to enforce a price of six cents, particularly in this city. It was thought that there are a sufficient number of bakers who are not members of the association, who are willing to sell bread at five cents, to make the announcement of the association ineffective.

The bakers call attention to the fact that the price of hard wheat flour has advanced about \$1 a barrel within the last few days making the price now from \$8.60 to \$9 a barrel to the baker. Although the flour from which bread is made is composed of a blend of the hard wheat flour, quoted above, with cheaper flour, the bakers say that at the present prices they cannot sell bread for 5 cents. The 5-cent loaf now costs the bakers, they say, 3 cents, and this is sold to the grocer for 4 cents, that leaves a profit of 1 cent a loaf, which, they say, is too small a margin. According to these figures, those bakers who sell their own product direct to the consumer would make 2 cents a loaf.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

The Simmons College Dramatic Club is to give two plays Dec. 8: "The Golden Doom," by Lord Dunsany, and "Miss Civilization," by Richard Harding Davis. Tryouts are today, Thursday and Friday. Finals will be held at North Hall, Saturday at 10 a. m. Speakers for the sophomore luncheon have been chosen as follows: From the library school, Miss Katherine Rock; from the science school, Miss Mary McManis; from the household economics school, Miss Della Watson, and from the secretarial school, Miss Marion Lyons. The toastmistress is Miss Margaret Daniels.

## SEEK TO PREVENT GARAGE

The Advent Christian Church on Warren Street, Roxbury, and Clara L. Cook, Mary P. Fox and Mary F. Wiffenbach, property owners adjoining the site of the garage which Jane L. Webb proposes to erect, have brought bills in equity in the Supreme Court to restrain construction of the garage on the ground that it would constitute a nuisance. Judge Braley said he would send the bills to a master for hearings commencing Thursday.

## CANADIAN PAPER FIGURES

TORONTO, Ont.—Canadian mills produced in 1915 503,285 tons of newsprint and exported in the same period about 400,000 tons, says the Globe. If the advance of one cent a pound on paper is carried into effect the newspaper publishers will have an aggregate bill for paper \$2,000,000 greater than formerly. That sum represents one cent a pound on a consumption of 100,000 tons annually.

## RADCLIFFE INDOOR SPORTS

Indoor sports begin at Radcliffe College today with the opening of the winter gymnasium term. This year the varsity basketball team will be picked by Miss Bessie Rudd '17, captain. From the class teams, after most of the interclass championship games have been played off. An extra class in advanced aesthetic dancing will be conducted by Miss Kate Wallace.

## WACO EXPOSITION PAPER

DALLAS, Tex.—The Cotton Palace is the name selected for the daily paper that will be printed on the Cotton Palace grounds while the 1916 exposition is open, says a Waco special to the News.

## DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN ARGENTINA

National Institution in Buenos Aires Shows Pronounced Growth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It certainly cannot be said that Argentina is a land of public libraries such as the United States, for instance. This is due partly, perhaps, to the fact that the Argentine Republic has no such men as Andrew Carnegie, but there are other important factors.

As far as can be gathered from historical sources, the National Library, or as it was originally called, the Biblioteca Popular de Buenos Aires, dates from the year 1810, when it was founded by Dr. Mariano Moreno, who was the president of the first assembly of the patriots of Buenos Aires. The original plan was to establish a reading room with library attached, formed from the collection of books, presented by the bishop of Buenos Aires, Dr. Manuel Azamor y Ramirez. A government decree in that year also ordained that the library of Bishop Orellana and the books belonging to other state offenders be confiscated and formed into a public library.

At the same time a public subscription was authorized and a managing committee, consisting of Fray Cayetano Rodriguez, Dr. Mariano Moreno, and Señor Saturnino Segura was appointed. At the end of three months it was announced that the popular subscription had produced 16,670 "pesos fuertes" and 891 volumes, apart from donations made by booksellers and publishers. The first time the number of volumes was counted was in 1823, under the direction of Dr. Mariano Moreno. According to these returns there were 17,229 volumes in the library, which total was found to be reduced to 15,397 in 1833, when Dr. Tejedor presented his first report.

The library has published four catalogues of the volumes on its shelves, but the first really methodical catalogue did not appear until 1903. In 1885 there were 34,274 works in the national library, classified as follows: Art 5,141, history and geography 4524, law and social 3675, literature 3885, theology 2610, reviews 362, newspapers 11,124, duplicate volumes 952. In 1893 the total number of volumes amounted to 62,707, and at the close of the year 1911 there were 123,203 works in 206,119 volumes, classified as follows: Law 35,036, history 35,561, literature 40,724, pamphlets 58,916, newspapers 3044, and maps 1592. The total number of volumes today exceeds 390,000.

The development of this historic institution has been very pronounced during the past 10 years, but its expansion has not kept pace with the progress made by other centers of culture and learning. The oldest works in the national library date from the epoch of its foundation, since the old parchment bound books and ancient folios with marginal notes are lying crumbling in the inaccessible bookcases in the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco.

## LONGY CLUB IN FIRST CONCERT OF SEASON

Longy Club of wind instruments in first concert of seventeenth season, Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 7, with F. Wittmann, viola, and T. Cella, harp, assisting. The program: Beethoven: quintet for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon and piano, op. 16; Debussy, sonata for flute, viola and harp (first performance in America); Gouvy, ottetto for flute, oboe, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons, op. 71.

This first concert of the Longy Club will be looked back on as memorable because it served to introduce to Boston anew Debussy. Was it Debussy we were listening to? Was it not rather Schonberg? Or Stravinsky? Or at times even Ornstein? Only at intervals could we touch bottom in a familiar progression based on the whole-tone scale. The sonata is in three movements entitled pastoral, interlude and finale, and grows in each increasingly unlike the Debussy of "Pelleas." At the end, indeed, is a succession of major chords, which, even more movingly than the harmonies and uneven rhythms that precede it, reveal a Debussy who is adventuring into new and strange paths. Stravinsky, it would seem, holds the beacon whose light Debussy chooses.

Judging by the reception this piece got, that continually enlarging piece to which the Longy Club plays thoroughly approves of the composer's modernism. Warm applause was given to each part of the sonata, and long approval at the end. Special interest attached to the viola part, not only for its clever scoring, but for its artistic reading by Mr. Wittmann.

Of the two more conservative numbers on the program the second movement of the Beethoven quintet was notable for the chance it gave first the bassoon, then the piano and then the horn for lyric passages attractive both to hear and to play. Mr. Mosbach, Mr. DeVoto and Mr. Hain in turn made the most of their opportunity. Mr. Mosbach in particular, playing in the club in Mr. Sadony's place, gave evidence of a warm, romantic tone, for he, too, has the ability to play the bassoon so it does not sound like a comic instrument.

## TEXAS PAPER DISCUSSION

DALLAS, Tex.—Newspaper men of Texas who attend Press Day at the Cotton Palace here Nov. 10 have been asked to attend a meeting called by Lee J. Rountree of Georgetown, member of the legislative committee of the National Editorial Association, and S. P. Harben, secretary of the Texas Press Association, says the News. The meeting will discuss the price of news print paper and legislation unfavorable to publishers said to be pending in Washington.

## EARLY PINERO PLAY AT COPLEY THEATER

"Sweet Lavender," comedy in three acts by Arthur W. Pinero, given during the current week at the Copley Theater by the Henry Jewett Players. The cast: Mr. Bulger.....Arthur Dennis Ruth Holt.....Isabel Merson Dr. Delaney.....Cameron Matthews Clement Hale.....Leon Gordon Dick Phenyl.....Fred W. Fernald Lavender.....Beatrice Miller Horace Bream.....Lionel Glenister Mrs. Glenister.....Gwladys Morris Minnie.....Jessamine Newcombe Mr. Maw.....Leonard Creakle Geoffrey Wedderburn.....Leonard Grey

Mr. Jewett, one way of looking at it, is performing a service in reviving his current group of four best sellers of the ante-Shavian era, "Jim the Penman," "Sweet Lavender," "Diplomacy" and "A Pair of Spectacles," plays typical of a whole school of stage entertainments that Shaw helped ridicule out of the theater because they smelled of the footlights instead of reflecting life. In "Sweet Lavender" we see Pinero beginning to find himself, laboring over mechanical characterization and bookish dialogue; and relying unduly on the "aside" which is now happily obsolete. So bald are the asides and soliloquies in this comedy, in the light of current playmaking custom, that the stage manager has been forced to make his players turn their backs and put over some bit of stage business when it is desired to indicate that they cannot hear what the person on the other side of the room is speaking to auditors in the rear of the balcony. It is pleasant to record that the parquette at the Copley was full yesterday afternoon, and that the balcony was almost full. This gratifying attendance is in response, no doubt, from the good acting and sensible productions Messrs. Jewett and Pattee are providing. They have evidently won the confidence of a large and growing patronage, which expressed enjoyment of Pinero's pleasant if old-fashioned handling of the perennial Cinderella motive.

Leon Gordon is admirable as Clement, the best drawn character in the piece, and Miss Newcombe made the rather emphatic good fellowship of Clement's discarded fiancée believable. Mr. Fernald stops short of humanizing the formal humor and kindliness of Dick. Beatrice Miller is touchingly simple as Lavender, and Miss Morris makes a real dowager snob of Mrs. Glenister. Mr. Glenister bustled about as a stage American.

## HAROLD HENRY IN RECITAL FOR PIANO

Harold Henry, Pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, afternoon of Nov. 7. The program: Toccata in G major, Bach; gigue, Vivaldi-Bach; rondo, from sonata, op. 23, Weber; nolette, op. 21, No. 8, Schumann; preludes, op. 28, Nos. 11, 13, polonaise, op. 53, Chopin; sonata, op. 57 ("Norse"), MacDowell; rigaudon, Scott; sonnetto 123 del Petrarca, Liszt; "Le Vent," Alkan; "Auf den Bergen," Grieg.

Mr. Henry found his match in MacDowell. He made a fine contest with the writer of the "Norse" sonata, but he lost. The question at issue between player and composer, briefly, was this: Is music necessarily a thing of sentiment, or is it not? The pianist took the ground that music is one of the most matter-of-fact, nonsentimental products of civilization imaginable. And he might have proved his point to the good-sized assemblage in Steinert Hall yesterday afternoon, had he not picked out a composition by MacDowell to help his argument. His hearers may have been completely convinced by his interpretation of pieces by other composers, that music is a thing of intellect wholly and that they were mistaken if they ever thought otherwise. But they could hardly help doubting the validity of the proposition when the artist began to play his MacDowell number. They must then have speedily gone back to their old idea that music can at times express the warmer moods of humanity. For, whatever happened to the nolette of Schumann and the preludes of Chopin under the performer's heavy-handed playing, the MacDowell sonata remained the embodiment of aspiration which it has always been.

The artist's playing is of a kind that demands large auditorium spaces and festival, rather than recital surroundings. It should be especially effective with orchestra. It shows technical mastery always and a certain command, not particularly subtle, yet impressive, of the effect of climax.

## RUSSIAN BALLET SEEN IN FAMILIAR PIECES

"Petrouchka," "Prince Igor" and "Scheherazade" were on the program of the Diaghileff ballet at the Boston Opera House Tuesday evening. All these works were in the repertoire of last season. In the first piece, Messrs. Bolm and Gabrilow and Mme. Lopokova were the principals; in the second, Mr. Bolm took the leading part; in the third, Mme. Revalles and Mr. Gabrilow had the important roles. An orchestral number played as an interlude between the first and second pantomime pieces was the rhapsody of Lalo. The performance was under the musical direction of Mr. Monteux.

## AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8. Copley—"Sweet Lavender," 8:10. Hollis—"Sir Eustace," Tree in "Merry Wives of Windsor," 8. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Park Square—"The House of Glass," melodrama by Max Marcin, 8:15. Plymouth—"Miss Marie," Tempest in "A Lady's Name," comedy, 8:15. Tremont—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Erstwhile Susan,' character comedy, 8:15. Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Colonial and Hollis, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:30; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:15.

Before you buy you'll call and hear



THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

BECAUSE the only jury which heard and tested all of the phonographs exhibited at the Panama Pacific International Exposition recommended that the Sonora be given a marking for tone quality higher than that given to any other phonograph or talking machine.

BECAUSE it has many exclusive patented features of remarkable superiority.

BECAUSE it will be a pleasure and a proud possession for you and yours for years.

BECAUSE it is recognized as being the finest phonograph manufactured today.

Call at our demonstration salon—hear the Sonora and you will be convinced that it is the phonograph you want.

If you cannot call, write for latest illustrated free Catalog C-11

TEN SUPERB MODELS: \$45 \$60 \$75 \$100 \$150 \$175 \$190 \$225 \$350 \$1000

Sonora Phonograph Corporation

GEORGE E. BRIGHTON, President  
Demonstration Salons:  
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St., 30 Broadway, Standard Arcade,  
279-281 Broadway, at Rector St.,  
NEW YORK CITY

BOSTON: 165 TREMONT ST.  
JOHN R. KEMBLE, Manager

Every Sonora is guaranteed for one year. Sonora is an established machine with a merited reputation.

BOSTON'S GREAT ART PRODUCT

## Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

cannot be measured by old standards.

Through their development of new possibilities in tone and durability, they form a class by themselves.

Musically the most beautiful, and the most highly prized pianos in the world today, they are necessarily the highest in price, and demonstrably the best investment.

We invite a hearing of them—the one test of musical excellence.

## MASON & HAMLIN CO.

Boston, 492 Boylston St. New York, 313 Fifth Ave.

ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

**The Stanton Shops**  
26 Cortland Street  
NEW YORK  
We'd like to send you information NOW about  
**SCHUBERT**  
the magic  
PHONOGRAPH  
Cash, or deferred payments if desired.  
Please call or write for particulars.

**STEEL ORGANS**  
JUDGE an organ not by the number of pipes and stops, but by its enduring tone quality and character—for that is what you buy. Estimates and specifications upon request.

**ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY**  
Brattleboro Vermont

**EVERSHARP**  
The King of pencils. No knife, no sharpener, just write, that's all.

**THORP & MARTIN COMPANY**  
66 Franklin St.  
THE STATIONERY STORE OF QUALITY, COURTESY, SERVICE

**Winston Shoe Shop**  
A Shop of the Better Sort for Particular Men  
Franklin P. Winston Co.  
(A few doors from Old South Church)

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery  
Phone Beach 2009  
Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Very Low Notice  
**Our Only Store**  
124 Tremont St., Boston

**AMUSEMENTS**  
JORDAN HALL  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 9:15  
**Joseph Malkin**  
EMINENT VIOLONCELLIST  
MANFRED MALKIN, Pianist, Assisting  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 19, AT 3  
**KITTY CHEATHAM**  
The Distinguished Entertainer  
FASCINATING—UNIMITABLE—UNIQUE  
The Pied Piper of modern musical education.  
Tickets 4.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT 9:15  
**JAMES FRISKIN**  
Piano Recital (first time in Boston)  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

SYMPHONY HALL  
FRI. at 8:15 **SPAIN** And the SAT. at 2:15  
The Beautiful Illustrations have been done in Color by Mr. Edmund.  
TICKETS, 25c to \$1.00. None Higher.

SYMPHONY HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12, AT 3:30  
**PADEREWSKI**  
Tickets \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, Now.

JORDAN HALL  
MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 13, AT 4  
**LESTER DONAHUE**  
PIANO RECITAL  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

positions at the point of the bayonet. In the Kimpoling sector there was a violent artillery duel. West of Turgul Valley the Rumanians undertook without success six counterattacks during the night.

Southeast of Rothenturm Pass, in the district of Spinal, our attack progressed favorably. The Rumanians left 10 officers and 1000 men prisoners in our hands. Also south of Vulkan Pass we made progress.

Balkan theater: The situation on both fronts (Dobruja and Macedonia) is generally unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Wednesday)—The Rumanian forces in the Dobruja which recently assumed the offensive against Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, are continuing their successes, the war office announced yesterday. Progress for the Rumanians along the entire Dobruja front is reported.

On the Transylvanian front the Rumanians advanced slightly in the Buzeu Valley. Violent fighting is under way in the region of the River Alt.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports heavy shelling on the British front west of Beaumont-Hamel, where the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to raid their opponent's positions.

Last night the British improved their position east of Butte de Warlencourt. Today the British front about Lesboeufs was severely shelled and the German support and communication trenches near Armentières and Wytschaete were bombarded, according to the official statement from British headquarters in France, issued last night. Rain prevailed all day.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Last night's war office statement reads: North of the Somme we progressed between Lesboeufs and Sailly-Sailles.

South of the Somme we launched a brisk attack in the morning, which, despite the heavy rain, brought up important gains. On a four-kilometer front we carried enemy positions from Chaulnes wood to southeast of the Ablaincourt sugar refinery. The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir were brilliantly conquered by our infantry.

Pushing our lines eastward of Ablaincourt, we captured also the Ablaincourt cemetery, which was strongly fortified by our opponents, and carried our positions to south of the sugar refinery as far as the outskirts of Genecourt.

We have taken during the day more than 500 prisoners, including several officers.

On the Verdun front there was intermittent cannonading. Elsewhere the day was quiet.

Yesterday afternoon's official statement recapitulates the prisoners taken by the Allies on the Somme front from July 1 to Nov. 1 as 71,532 men and 1449 officers, while 173 field guns, 130 heavy guns, 215 trench mortars and 981 machine guns were taken. Of this total the French captured 40,796 men, 809 officers, 77 field guns, 101 heavy guns, 104 trench mortars and 535 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—In the region east of Kiribaba, on the Transylvanian front, says the Russian statement from general headquarters, a Russian attack resulted in the dismounting of two enemy guns and the capture of trenches with over 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

South of Dorna Watra, says the statement, we continue our successful operations in the valleys of the Dorsyk and Poutna rivers. We captured here, within two days, seven machine guns, 15 officers and 800 men.

On the Caucasus front we repulsed the Turks and occupied the village of Aymur, southeast of Kalku. We have arrested the Turkish offensive in the direction of Bedjar.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communiqué states a surprise Austrian attack against the Sano positions, south of the depression between Loppio and Mori in the Adige Valley on Sunday night was repulsed by a counterattack. In the Travignolo Valley, the Austrians continued their attack on the observatory positions and on the slopes of Cima Boche, but were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—After several days' stubborn fighting near Tulghe, Transylvanian front, says the communication from general headquarters yesterday, the Russians pressed back the Austrian front some kilometers. The Austrian troops evacuated Dedul Mountain, east of Kiribaba in the face of the massed fire of the Russian artillery.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the old Italian or southeastern war theaters or on the front of Prince Leopold.

## LECTURE ON CHILE

"Opportunities for Young Men and Young Women in South America" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Monti of Chile at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

# VARIOUS TOPICS BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

considerable interruption, whether it was not the War Office which gave figures of the British forces in the field and proportionate estimates of Russian forces to Lord Northcliffe, who announced them recently at a meeting in London. The debate was raised on Lord Robert Cecil's statement that the government could not share the responsibility for the foreign policy with anybody, even the House of Commons.

Lord Robert delivered a vigorous defence in which he contended that the foreign system of commissions watered down ministers' responsibility without giving them any control of policy. He very strongly favored a system enabling ministers to explain more freely than they could in debate the basis of their policy and the difficulties they had to encounter.

Sir Edward Carson also held that responsibility must rest with the government during and in the crisis preceding the war.

In the House of Lords a debate took place on Lord Salisbury's bill to set up an interim register and to enable soldiers and sailors to vote.

Lord Lansdowne pointed out that under the Government bill now hung up over 90 per cent of the soldiers over 21 would be admitted to the register. He again dwelt on the difficulties of soldiers voting at the front. Lord Parmoor and Lord Crewe also spoke.

Lord Salisbury's statement that he was not prepared to go the length of manhood suffrage which would mean universal adult suffrage before long was the only reference indirect or otherwise to women suffrage in Lord Salisbury's and Lord Lansdowne's speeches.

# CLEVELAND MEN SEEK TO SOLVE COAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The coal situation was thoroughly discussed recently in the rooms of the Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting of railway officials, coal dealers and heads of industrial establishments, through inquiries made by Chairman Kinney and Traffic Commissioner Hurd of the Chamber of Commerce transportation department. One result was a recommendation that the railroad companies increase their per diem charges for the use of cars when detained by other railroad companies; second, an increase in demurrage charges that would make it apparent that it was cheaper to unload and rehandle coal promptly when received than to use the cars for warehouse purposes. It was determined to urge upon the railroads to exercise as much expedition as possible in switching cars and urge upon shippers the importance of directing the destination of each car of coal consigned to them, so that extra switching would be obviated.

# RAILWAY MEN CONFERENCE ON CAR SHORTAGE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Under the leadership of S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, general officers of the system East and West were in conference here until a late hour Monday night, on the car shortage.

General and division officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad also were in session.

Five carloads of bituminous coal sold Monday for \$6.50 a ton. This coal is usually marketed at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 a ton.

## Big Rolling Stock Order

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has placed orders for \$10,000,000 worth of rolling stock.

## Grand Trunk Men's Pay Raised

OTTAWA, Ont.—Announcement was made Tuesday by the Grand Trunk Railway System that the award of the Board of Conciliation granting an increase of pay to the maintenance of way employees of the system in Canada had been accepted. The men get an increase of 25 cents a day and foremen 20 cents. About 2300 are affected.

# PAPER MILL FOR HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—This town is practically assured of the location of a paper mill costing \$1,500,000, which will be one of the first to undertake the manufacture of newsprint paper from yellow pine products. Instead of erecting a \$750,000 cardboard factory, the capitalists behind the new venture have practically decided to double the amount of money originally intended to be expended and to manufacture paper exclusively. A site has already been purchased by the business interests of Hattiesburg, and a deed to it has been placed in a local bank, to be turned over free of cost to the company when as much as \$25,000 worth of improvements have been placed on the site.

## ARMY OFFICERS TO TEACH

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—Men in the Iowa State College cadet corps are to receive training this year from an officer of the United States army who has been sent direct from the border to direct the military training, says the Gazette. W. G. Langwill, First Lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Army, has arrived in Ames and reviewed the "rookie" squads now being taught the first rudiments of military drill by the staff of under officers.

# OVER A HUNDRED CRAFT ORDERED ON DELAWARE

Report of Department of Commerce in Washington Said to Show the River to Be World's Greatest Shipbuilding Center

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Steamships contracted for and building on the Delaware River are valued at \$126,555,000, according to estimates just made, says the Ledger. This does not include navy work, nor does it take into account the building that is being done by the smaller yards on the river.

A report sent out from the Department of Commerce in Washington shows that the Delaware River is the world's greatest shipbuilding center. Shipbuilding men in this territory, however, say the figures given out by that department probably were compiled some weeks ago and do not include some of the recent contracts. This statement gives the number of ships on the ways as 90, of 419,213 gross tons.

According to a survey just made of the seven large yards on the Delaware River there are 103 vessels contracted for or building, with a gross tonnage of 461,850. This takes into account only ships of more than 100 tons gross. Neither do the figures include the work that is being done in about six or seven other small yards on the banks of the Delaware River or its tributaries. Some of this work was contracted for when prices were low, but the aggregate value of all the work, it is said, probably will reach \$150,000,000.

The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, holds the largest number of contracts. This concern has orders for 24 vessels exclusive of contracts for the battleship Idaho and a mine planter. The Idaho is said to be the largest battleship that has ever been laid down. This company alone holds contracts for about 121,533 gross tons.

Steamship tonnage is now valued from \$250 to \$300 a ton, dead weight, according to shipbuilders. Some of the vessels building on the Delaware probably were contracted for at lower than \$180 a ton. The dead-weight tonnage of a vessel, according to one shipbuilder, is larger than her gross tonnage. Other contracts held on the Delaware River are: William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, 14 vessels; Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, 14 vessels; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, 10 vessels; Chester Shipbuilding Company, 15 vessels; Sun Company, five vessels; Pusey & Jones, 19 vessels.

In addition to this work, it is expected that some of the contracts for the battleships, battle cruisers and destroyers which are to be awarded by the Navy Department in a few weeks will be placed with Delaware River yards.

All of the companies report more inquiries than they can take care of. None of the yards, however, is working to its maximum capacity, owing to lack of labor and material.

# SYRIAN RELIEF FOOD CONTRACTS ARE MADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts have been made for the purchase of 1000 cases of condensed milk for children, 600,000 pounds of rice, 200,000 pounds of lima beans, 400,000 pounds of crushed wheat, 2,100,000 pounds of whole wheat, 10,000 barrels of flour, 50,000 gallons of petroleum, 25,000 gallons of cotton seed oil, 500,000 pounds of sugar, to be sent to Beirut on a naval vessel placed at the disposal of the American and Syrian relief committee.

Besides the contributions of money sent in to pay for the above purchases, direct contributions of food and clothing are solicited. Military regulations preclude the shipment of anything but warm underwear for men, women and children; sweaters for men, women and children; shoes, light weight, for men, women, children; stockings for women and children; cotton and woolen socks for men; blankets and blanket shawls, gray cotton and woolen cloth in the piece, unbleached muslin, cotton thread, needles and pins.

# WAY CLEARED FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An agreement has been reached between the British and Russian Governments and the Swedish Government by which certain shipments from the United States to Russia and Finland can be shipped through Sweden. It is believed this agreement clears the way for trade with Russia which has been hampered by the closing of Archangel to all but Government business.

# INDIAN SCHOOL AT HELENA PROPOSED

DENVER, Col.—Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while in Helena, said, according to a Times special, that he will recommend the establishment of a great Indian vocational school—a second Carlisle—at Ft. William Henry Harrison, the local military post. Mr. Sells says present schools are unable to handle the Indian enrollment, which is increasing rapidly, and that a new and larger school is imperative. He hopes to secure action on the matter from Congress this winter.

# ANOTHER FREIGHT EMBARGO PLANNED BY THE NEW HAVEN

First Restrictive Measure in Nearly Five Months Goes Into Effect on Thursday

A new freight embargo, the first of any consequence in 18 weeks, becomes effective on the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Central New England railroads, at one minute after midnight tomorrow morning, according to a notice just issued by those companies. On account of accumulation, embargo is placed on all carload and less than carload traffic coming to these companies from connecting lines via Maybrook, N. Y.; Harlem River, New York; the Brooklyn terminals; coastwise or ocean steamship lines using piers 31 to 70, East River, New York, or when via lighters from said lines by way of Harlem River, New York, or through the Brooklyn terminals; from points on or via the New York Central Railroad and Boston & Albany Railroad, and from all territory west of the Hudson River meridian, and north of the International boundary line, whether consigned direct or reloaded, except perishable and live stock, freight for United States government, freight for the New Haven road and Central New England, news and book print paper, coal and fuel oil.

Embargo is placed on all less than carload traffic, regardless of point of origin when destined to or intended to be transferred at Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, Plainville and Hartford, Conn., except perishable and live stocks, freight for United States government, material and supplies for New Haven and Central New England roads and news and book print paper.

Embargo is placed upon all freight for export originating at stations on the New Haven and New England roads or connecting lines consigned to or via Piers 31 to 70, East River or Harlem River or Brooklyn terminals or for movement via the New England Steamship Company, except as follows:

Export freight will be accepted for movement via these piers, through these terminals, or via the New England Steamship Company upon satisfactory evidence that specific steamship space has been contracted for and when billing has been authorized by H. H. Benedict, assistant general freight agent, pier 14, North River, New York city, and provided traffic is offered within reasonable time in which to make movement to and connection with the steamship intended.

J. O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation of the New Haven road, explains to shippers, consignees and agents that the embargo follows the demand made on railroads and shippers to reduce the misuse of cars described at the recent hearing at Louisville, Ky., before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

More coal has been transported during the past several months than was the case during the corresponding period of 1915, he says. There is a total of 49,068 cars on the line, an increase of 2777 cars since Oct. 15. About 6000 cars are unloaded per day on the New Haven, yet there is a total of 6349 standing cars waiting for opportunity to reach unloading tracks and consignees, says Mr. Halliday.

# APPLE SHIPMENT FIGURES ARE GIVEN

Nearly twice as many barrels of apples were shipped to overseas distributing centers from ports along the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada during the week ending Nov. 4 than during the corresponding period of last year, according to a report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The figures this year are 107,597 barrels and for 1915 the total was 57,733 barrels. The total shipments to Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester, Eng., are more than twice as many as those of the week ending Nov. 4, 1915.

Liverpool received the largest number of barrels, 13,282 coming from Boston, 7274 from New York, 11,700 from Halifax and 17,163 from Baltimore, totaling 49,419 as against 21,839 barrels last year. Since the season opened the apple shipments this year total 215,019 barrels and last year during the corresponding period the total was 157,517 barrels. Boston has shipped more apples this year than in any year recorded by the Chamber of Commerce, the figures reaching 177,750 and the nearest total is 134,960 barrels in 1914.

# TEXAS TO BE URGED TO RAISE FOODSTUFFS

DALLAS, Tex.—The agricultural committee of the Texas Bankers Association is planning a campaign in which it will emphasize the importance of Texas farmers producing more foodstuffs next year, to offset the abnormally high price of foods, says the News. It is believed that this is Texas' great opportunity agriculturally and that something should be done to forestall the tendency to return to a high cotton acreage which the unusually good prices this year will encourage.

## CANADA'S WOOD PULP SUPPLY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Disappearance within 25 years of Canada's wood pulp supply, if conservation measures are not adopted, was predicted before the Dominion Royal Commission investigating trade relations, by Ellwood Wilson, an expert on the paper industry, says the North American. Three things are essential for the protection of the industry, Mr. Wilson declared—the adoption of a scientific scheme of reforestation, a proper system of fire protection and elimination of the waste which prevails in forests.

# TWO STATES ARE TO COMBINE TO TEMPT TOURISTS

British Columbia to Form Advertising Partnership With Oregon and Washington to Make Beauties Known

PORTLAND, Ore.—The next Legislature of Oregon will be asked to provide \$25,000 per annum for two years to support the program mapped out by the officers of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, who perfected permanent organization recently at Tacoma, says the Oregonian. Similar amounts, it is proposed, shall be donated to the common cause by the State of Washington and by British Columbia.

The directors of the association for Oregon have prepared a four-page pamphlet setting forth their plans and purposes and a large number of the pamphlets will be distributed to bring the urgency of the matter to the attention of the voters of Oregon and the Legislature.

"Close observation during 1916 has shown that tourists have not been coming to the Northwest," says the pamphlet in presenting the purposes of the association. "The travel has turned back from the Yellowstone Park or has split at the Rocky Mountains, one stream flowing along the northern border to Alaska and the other passing to the south into Southern California."

"That is the situation, notwithstanding the fact that Oregon, Washington and British Columbia contain the grandest and most interesting scenic spots, with the most delightful climate to be found in America. The explanation is that we have been working along the wrong line in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Oregon communities have undertaken to advertise their individual attraction and to interest the traveling public to the extent of paying it a visit, when the attraction itself was not big enough in any one instance to warrant the expenditure of time or money in so doing."

"When Crater Lake, the Josephine caves, McKenzie River, the Columbia River Highway, the lake districts of the Cascades and Coast, Rainier National Park, the Georgian Circuit around Puget Sound, Vancouver Island, the Spokane district, Wallowa Lake and the Blue Mountains, Klamath Lakes and the National forests, with their trails running to the finest fishing and hunting grounds in America, are combined and advertised as 'The Pacific Northwest Scenic Tour,' then these attractions form the greatest scenic route in the world and travelers will follow it."

"Therefore the purpose of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association is to combine and advertise these scenic assets as one tour."

"The board of directors of the association will locate a headquarters of the association in some Northwest city, from which all advertising matter relating to the tour will be sent out. Community booklets will be incidental to the tour and if any are printed they will be at the expense of such communities."

# COUNTESS VISITS THE DEUTSCHLAND

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, inspected the German undersea merchant liner Deutschland here Tuesday, as the guest of Capt. Paul Koenig, the Deutschland's commander. The Ambassador denied formally that he has entrusted to Captain Koenig official mail addressed to the Emperor of Germany. It was learned, however, that certain mail matter from the German Embassy in Washington will be carried by the Deutschland on her next trip. Six tons of silver bullion from San Francisco were placed upon the Deutschland.

# CANADA BUILDING SHIPS FOR NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Government has given permission for the construction of merchant ships in Canada for Norway. These ships are being built at Vancouver and Toronto. In the Pacific Coast yards four wooden and two steel ships are under construction. In Toronto, the keels of two freighters for the Norwegian transatlantic trade have been laid. The two vessels will cost \$1,220,000.

## LOUISIANA MILK CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Milk sold by any of the 231 members of the Dairy-men's Protective Association of this city after Nov. 1 will cost 6 cents a pint instead of 5 cents, as at present, according to a recent announcement. The association's officers say the high price of feed and certain conditions imposed by the authorities are responsible for the increase.

**The Knabe Mignonette Grand**

THOUGH but five feet two inches in length, the Knabe Mignonette possesses the gorgeous Tone that distinguishes all Knabe Grand Pianos. The Ideal Piano for Your Home.

Mignonette Grand, \$700 in Mahogany

Convenient Terms of Payment May be Arranged.  
Pianos Taken in Exchange.

Waterrooms  
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.  
NEW YORK

# PHILADELPHIA WOMEN TEACHERS ASK MEN'S PAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Women teachers in the Philadelphia schools, maintaining that they are entitled to the same pay as men teachers, have sent to the Board of Education a determined request for equalization of salaries, to begin Jan. 1, 1917, says the North American.

A practical method of carrying the process of equalization over a period of five years, at the end of which time the maximum additional cost for the board will be \$1,500,000, has been worked out by the women. The increase in the pay roll for the first year would be \$275,000.

At present women teachers get from \$40 to \$80 less a year than men filling the same positions. The women ask that the equalization of the schedule shall not be accomplished at the expense of the regular yearly increment of salary, which is now granted to both men and women.

The plan for equalizing the pay received the unanimous indorsement of the Teachers Club at its meeting recently. In discussing it, statistics from 10 cities, including New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Seattle, Cleveland, Buffalo and Los Angeles were given.

Letters from school authorities in each of these cities stated that there was a uniform salary schedule, and that there were no positions to which women were ineligible. There was virtually no city among the 10, in which there was not one woman on the board of superintendents.

Philadelphia pays its women teachers lower salaries than most of these cities. "While it is true that the average of salaries paid to teachers in this city is fairly high," said Dr. Sarah P. Miller, president of the Teachers Club, "it is due to the high salaries paid to the men. The average of the salaries paid to the men teachers in Philadelphia is \$1650 a year, while the average paid to the women teachers is only \$940 a year."

## POTASH DRILLING RESUMED

DALLAS, Tex.—Drilling for potash by the United States experts has been resumed near Amarillo after cessation of several months, owing to a lack of available funds, says a News special. The outlook is deemed decidedly favorable for good results, as numerous points have produced greater or less quantities of potash near Amarillo.

## GUIDE FOR STATE CAMP SITES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The state has issued a new campers' guide. It is a list of the leased camp sites on the state forest reserve lands. There are now 300 of them; 40 more are awaiting survey and rental, and applications for 16 will be acted upon at the next meeting of the state forest reservation commission.

**SPECIAL OFFER—This Week Only**

We place on sale a limited number of these beautiful, high-grade two-light electric or gas table lamps, with 14-inch decorated sunshine shade in amber or green, hand painted, and standard of old brass, which we will sell this week at the special price of

**\$10.50**

Regularly sold in the retail district at \$15 to \$18

Free Delivery in New England

**McKenney & Waterbury Co**

Designers and Manufacturers

181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress, Boston, Mass.

## COTTON RETURNS FILL POCKETS OF TEXAS FARMERS

High Prices Bring Unprecedented Prosperity—Activity in All Lines of Business—Mortgages Being Paid Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—With highest prices for cotton since the Civil War and with a crop above the average, Texas farmers are enjoying an unprecedented prosperity and there is an attendant activity in all lines of business. Money is plentiful, work is to be had for all laborers who desire to work, and there is marked development in all lines of industry. All this may be traced directly to the cotton crop and the high prices prevailing. A bale of cotton with the seed now can be sold for something like \$160. Just a few years ago farmers were glad to get \$35 for a bale of cotton and at times it has sold for as low as \$25 a bale.

Numerous individual instances can be cited where farmers have paid off the mortgages on their farms, have purchased new teams and new farm equipment, and still have money in the bank. From every section of the State come reports that tenant farmers have been enabled to buy the farms they have been renting from their landlords, paying at least one-half cash, and some have even been able to pay for their places entirely with the proceeds of this year's cotton crop.

With this prosperity, there is a possibility that too much cotton will be planted in Texas and Oklahoma next year and the two states will return to the "one-crop" practice that agriculturists, economists, financiers, business men, newspapers and other agencies have been fighting for three or four years. It is partly, at least, due to the campaigns that have been waged against the one-crop practice that the present high prices may be attributed. The farmers have been educated and shown that they must live at home; they must grow on their farms the food products which their families consume. This will make them independent and enable them to hold their cotton if prices are not right when it is gathered and ginned. Coupled with campaigns against the one-crop practice came the movement for the state-supervised and state-controlled warehouse system, by which cotton and other staple crops could be stored at a nominal cost, insured at little expense and warehouse receipts issued thereon which the banks agreed to take as collateral for loans at low rates of interest. All these things have conspired to place the Texas farmers in an independent class, and that is where they are today.

The cotton market in Texas during the last two weeks has been the most remarkable ever seen in the South. There have been several advances of as much as \$5 a bale in one day. The tendency has been upward except for brief periods when heavy realizing has affected prices temporarily. But always the buying movement has been sufficiently strong to overcome the realizing and the upward trend has in each instance been more evident after a period of weakness than before. It is freely predicted in Texas that cotton will reach 25 cents a pound early in the new year.

A new situation is presented in Texas at this time. Several instances have been reported in which farmers are buying cotton at prevailing prices. The idea of these farmers is to buy cotton at present prices and hold it for 25 cents, which they believe will soon be reached. Several speculators are also in the market buying cotton to be held for 25 cents. A buying order from a Government official in Washington to a local cotton buyer instructed the local man to buy up 1400 bales of cotton at any price below 20 cents to be held for a minimum of 25 cents before being sold.

Reports from over Texas and Oklahoma indicate that farmers are making preparations to plant a much larger acreage to cotton next year than was planted this year. Economists have advised the farmers of Texas to practice diversification in their crops.

## CANADIAN FARMERS CUT OUT MIDDLEMAN

TORONTO, Ont.—An arrangement has been arrived at between the United Farmers of Ontario and the Grain Growers' organizations of the west whereby a large portion of the apples grown in Ontario orchards will be obtained by the prairie farmers of the west without the intervention of other middlemen, says the Globe. One farm organization will sell and the other farm organization will buy.

By way of preparation for the transaction, apples have been divided into three classes—A, B and C. Class A includes apples, king, snow and McIntosh red. Class B takes in Baldwin, blenheim, pippins, spitz, baxter, stark, Ontario, seeks, Canada reds, No. 1 tallman, sweet, Roxburg. Class C covers bellefleur, pawaukee, mann, ribston, phoenix, fellawater, hubbardston and kindred varieties of good winter apples.

The apples are to be graded No. 1, No. 2 and "Consumers Brand." A scale of prices has been agreed upon, subject to a fluctuation of 25 cents per barrel, up or down, depending upon how the season turns out up to Oct. 1. On that date the price is to be definitely fixed.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Earl Beauchamp, K. C. M. G., D. L., K. G.**, who recently made a speech at Manchester, England, in favor of a continuance of free trade after the war, and against the policy expressed in the recent Paris resolutions, is a member of the Privy Council, and up to last year was Lord President of the Council, a position he had occupied since 1910. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. From 1899 to 1901 he was Governor of New South Wales, and, for a period of three years after that, filled the position of First Commissioner of Works. Since 1913 he has been Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office which has its origins rooted deep in the history of invasions from across the North Sea. Among the other offices that the seventh Earl fills are those of Ecclesiastical Commissioner, His Majesty's Steward, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester. He is the owner of about 18,000 acres of land, and possesses a rich collection of art treasures.

**Winifred B. Holton** of New York City has been elected chief expert of the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research. He recently took part in a "survey" of San Francisco's methods of government, made by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, for a committee of citizens of San Francisco who have underwritten a fund of \$100,000 with which to make the city government more effective for public service, at less cost. Mr. Holton is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Entering on the sale of real estate, he became interested in some of the problems of government that a taxpayer and a dealer in realty values faces, and he enlisted in the New York Bureau of Research as a student. In time he became an expert and decided to enter the profession of city investigator, and as such has made intensive studies of ten or more of the leading cities of the United States and of Canada.

**Edward Tuck**, of New York and Paris, who is to transfer to the city of Concord, N. H., under the auspices of the New Hampshire Historical Society, valuable collections made by him in the French capital, is a retired banker, a native of Exeter, N. H., who served as vice-consul of the United States at Paris from 1864-66. The fortune that he accumulated in New York City, he has of late years begun to reinvest in the United States, in such institutions as the Tuck School of Administration and Finance at Dartmouth College, and the fine new building of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord. His generosity to worthy French causes also has been conspicuous, and he has received recognition from the French Government.

**Charles S. Macfarland**, who, with Ignace Padewski, waited on President Wilson, recently, petitioning that the annual Thanksgiving proclamation include an appeal for aid for the victims of the world war, is general secretary of the Federal Council of Evangelical Protestant Churches in the United States, the largest grouping of such constituents that the country ever has had. He is a Yale graduate, who, after some experience with business, turned to theology and the clerical profession and, for many years, was a pastor of Congregational churches. In 1911 he joined the then newly formed council of which he is now the executive secretary, as a specialist in social service, and for a time had charge of that part of the council's work. He has been active as an author, is alert and versatile as an organizer, and stands for an active social program by the churches in behalf of the needy wherever they are to be found.

## NEGRO FAIR IN SOUTH CAROLINA SHOWS VARIETY

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Negro State Fair of South Carolina, on the grounds at Columbia, of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, an organization exclusively of whites, differs from similar fairs in other years chiefly in the demonstration through exhibits that the colored people are hardly less sensible than the whites of the necessity to break away from the all-cotton idea in farming. Never before have products of the soil been shown in such variety. Another significant feature is the number of enterprises advertised which are financed and managed by Negroes for Negroes. The agents of the United States farm demonstration service have assembled many striking agricultural exhibits.

An unusually large proportion of the visitors come from the coastal plain, in which the Negroes are relatively most numerous. A special daily train service from Charleston was arranged for their accommodation. The founder of the association, the Rev. Richard Carroll of Columbia, has been powerfully influential for many years in promoting good will and understanding between the races. The president is John H. Goodwin. The secretary, R. W. Wesleyberry, is a prosperous planter at Sumter. The superintendent, Benjamin F. Hubert, is director of agricultural extension work for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg.

## PARCEL POST TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Parcel post traffic through the Columbia postoffice during October exceeded by 450 per cent that of the corresponding month in last year. Systematic exploitation of mail order business by Columbia department stores and other mercantile houses accounts in considerable measure for the increase, but the large enhancement of prosperity due to unprecedented prices for cotton is chiefly responsible.

## MYRIAD STARS MAY APPEAR IN BIG REFLECTOR

Great Astronomical Instrument to Be Placed Upon Mt. Wilson Largest of Its Kind—Mounting Being Installed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
PASADENA, Cal.—Nearly 100,000,000 stars, so faint that no astronomical instrument yet made will show their light, and many of them lying beyond the boundary of the universe as at present known, may be revealed when the new 100-inch reflector is put in place at the Mt. Wilson solar observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, located 6000 feet above the sea level on the summit of Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena. The completed instrument will represent several years of work and closest calculation on the part of the astronomers and skilled workmen.

The new instrument is not, in the usual sense of the word, a telescope with a long tube through which the student peers at the heavens. The 100-inch glass is not a lens, but a reflector, like a mammoth mirror. The instrument will be used, not for looking at the stars, but chiefly for photographing them by their own light, obtaining their spectra and studying their motions.

The mirror will be 101 inches in diameter, the largest of its kind in the world. The next largest is on Vancouver Island, Canada, and is 72 inches aperture. Since the light-gathering power of such a mirror is in proportion to its area, the new instrument will gather twice as much light as the Canadian mirror and more than twice as much as the 60-inch instrument now in use on Mt. Wilson. Consequently the astronomers will be enabled both to photograph much fainter stars than at present and to study more closely the intricate spectra of brighter stars to determine their composition.

The mirror surface is concave, and, unlike an ordinary mirror, it is silvered on its face. This silvered surface catches the light and reflects it back to a focus on the photographic plate. By a driving clock, the mirror can be moved so that a star can be kept in the field for hours until a successful exposure is made. The instrument will be mounted in a special steel building on a concrete base, with a mounting built especially for it.

Work on the great mirror has begun six years ago and while the work has been more or less intermittent, it is hoped to take the glass up the mountain in the summer of 1917. The mounting is now being installed. The block of glass was cast in France at the St. Gobain works, and several attempts were necessary to get a homogeneous block. Entire freedom from flaws as would spoil a lens is not necessary, since the light does not go through the glass, but a homogeneous block was needed to prevent strain when the glass contracted and expanded under changes of temperature. The block of glass in its rough state was shipped to Pasadena without trouble, and the work of shaping and polishing is being done in the shops of the observatory, located in Pasadena.

Two and sometimes three skilled workmen are busy with the polishing. Rough grinding first shaped the block, and then finer and finer tools will be used until the final polish will be minutely accurate. Special tools had to be constructed for this work on account of the enormous size of the block.

## SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEFENSE RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's material resources for the national defense have been inventoried by a committee of engineers acting for the Naval Consulting Board. The immediately available resources of paramount importance are listed as follows:

Food for man and beast (this State is 80 per cent agricultural); cotton mill products for clothing and tentage (South Carolina ranks next to Massachusetts in the number of spindles); cotton oil products for food and explosives; naval stores and timber; sulphuric acid from fertilizer plants.

Undeveloped resources comprise: Water powers suitable for nitrogen fixation from the air; a large supply of pine straw and cotton stalks as a source of cellulose; small deposits of cerolite from which 5 per cent of potash may be obtained; sawmill waste, from which industrial alcohol may be extracted.

Field aides have compiled inventories of all industrial plants valued at not less than \$5000. Foundries and machine shops below that valuation have been included. Upwards of 500 such plants exist. There are 172 cotton mills.

## NORTHWESTERN LUMBERMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Northwestern Lumbermen's Association will meet in Minneapolis Jan. 16 to 18. F. W. Tuttle, temporary secretary, has announced. The association was formed here, and has held its annual convention in Minneapolis every year for the past 26 years. Sessions will be held in the county building, and an exhibit of lumber products will be housed in Arcade Hall, across the street.

## RARE RECORDS IN CITY ARCHIVES OF NEW ORLEANS

Historical Documents and Newspapers on File Which Go Back to Year of 1796

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Known by historians and writers throughout the United States as a rich field for historical data, but unknown to many persons in New Orleans, is the department of the city archives here, says the Times-Picayune. This department contains records that could not be replaced, if destroyed, for millions of dollars. Their value is such that it cannot be estimated. Many a well-known writer has spent hours searching the records of this office for certain historical data and has been rewarded by finding just what was being sought. Most of the valuable historical matter is contained in the files of newspapers, some of which are 112 years old.

Perhaps the most interesting single record in the office is the census of the city of New Orleans for 1791. This is a complete list of every inhabitant of the city in November of that year. Not only is each person there by name, but whether white or negro, and the occupation, is given.

Of the newspaper files the New Orleans Gazette is the oldest, the file dating back to 1804. There also is a file of the Louisiana Monitor, published in French and dating back to 1806. The Louisiana Courier, published in both French and English, also is to be found in the files. There are files of the New Orleans Republican, which was the official organ during the dark days of reconstruction, and the events of that period reflected from the side of the Republicans and the Negroes who were in power at the time are set forth, many in direct contradiction to the accounts found in the Democratic journals.

There are files of the New Orleans Times and of the Democrat before these papers combined, and of the New Orleans Picayune dating back to 1839. The New Orleans Bee, with issues dating back to 1830, can be found. There are also the Daily Delta and the Daily True Delta, the Daily Crescent, the Commercial Bulletin, the German Gazette.

Among the files are a few copies of the Daily Jeffersonian and the Carrollton Star, organs of the corporations of Carrollton and Jefferson before they were consolidated with New Orleans. There also are files of the Louisiana Gazette.

The newspapers, however, form only a part of the records that line the long shelves. There are messages from mayors dated as far back as 1805. There are comptrollers' reports to 1850, many of them containing complete rosters of city employees with the salaries paid. There are records of the First, Second and Third municipalities which are practically complete. There are tax records and assessment rolls to date and poll-tax books.

Another of the very interesting files or records consists of the proceedings of the city council of New Orleans conducted in the old Cabildo. These records go back as far as 1796.

## COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES

DALLAS, Tex.—The compulsory school attendance law is now in force in many school districts of Texas. "Correspondence received at the state department of education from cities and towns in which the compulsory attendance period has begun shows," says Superintendent Doughty, "an unprecedented increase in attendance," says the News.

As a typical illustration of the school conditions now prevailing in most of the cities and towns of Texas, due to the compulsory school attendance law, Mr. Doughty said that in a recent communication received at the department from a prominent superintendent in one of the leading city school systems of the state in a town of 10,000 inhabitants, the statement is made that the enrollment in the schools of that city last Friday was approximately 800 more than for the same date last year; that it was necessary for the school board of that city to employ ten additional teachers and provide additional school furniture and equipment.

## HAWAII BANANAS YIELD POTASH

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Munition manufacturers have turned to Hawaii to supply what is declared a very necessary constituent in the making of explosives by sending to the islands several experts who will investigate the merits of the fiber in the banana stalk, which has been declared rich in potash. The present supply of potash has been found inadequate since the war.

## SOUTHERN RECLAMATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Reclamation of more than 12,000 acres of rich alluvial land in Colleton County is proposed by two drainage districts now organizing, one of which has been surveyed and approved. The lands lie mostly about the headwaters of the Ashepoo and include several of the barones which in the heyday of the Carolina rice industry yielded highly profitable crops. One of the plantations was the country seat of Chief Justice Pinckney, father of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. The State has a liberal drainage statute, under which reclamation expenses may be distributed over a long term of years.

## COOPERATIVE STORES BRING LOWER PRICES

Government Bulletin Says Failures in America Are Due to Poor Management—Road to Success Pointed Out

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While cooperative stores in the United States are relatively unsuccessful as compared with typical cooperative stores in European countries, the lack of success is not due to the failure of the system, but is the result of the business methods generally followed in such undertakings in this country. This conclusion has been reached after a survey of 60 cooperative stores by the office of markets and rural organization, United States Department of Agriculture, the findings of which are published in Bulletin 394 of the department. In the many American cooperative stores that have failed, mismanagement, inadequate accounting and auditing, lack of cooperation, poor business methods and lack of judgment are responsible.

The results of the survey indicated that the cooperative store has tended to bring about lower prices, smaller margins of profit, more efficient business methods and other practices beneficial to the farmer. Higher figures are quoted frequently for produce sold by farmers, in communities in which cooperative stores exist because of a situation of the local market.

With the application of efficient business methods and the education of the farmer to a clear understanding of the functions of cooperative stores, say the authors of the bulletin, American cooperative stores may be made successful. Instances are cited of unusual savings and large dividends to members of various associations. Such associations procure capable managers, it is pointed out, by paying adequate salaries; take advantage of large-scale purchasing and cash discounts; maintain proper accounts and cost records, and watch stock turn-over.

The more general, underlying conditions which investigations indicated should be present if a cooperative store is to be successful are: Good leadership among the members and prospective members, capable management, favorable environment, with regard both to physical location and to social or occupational affiliations, and adequate legal safeguards. The leadership should not be confined to one individual, the severing of whose connection with the enterprise might prove disastrous, but should consist in an efficient organization in which a group of leaders takes part. Only a man of good general business ability should be placed in active management of the store. The securing of a higher salary than is paid by most of the stores investigated. The average salary of the manager for the enterprises reporting was \$106 a month.

In some of the most successful cooperative stores investigated the common employment of many of the members of the community or their common membership in social, fraternal or religious associations was an important factor making for success.

## PHILADELPHIA ADDING TWO BIG WATER PUMPS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—George T. Datesman, director of the department of public works, has advertised for two pumps for the water bureau, to be purchased out of an allotment of \$500,000 in the recent improvement loan.

One of these pumps, with a daily capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, will be placed at the Queen Lane station, on the Schuylkill river; the other, with a capacity of 35,000,000 gallons, will be placed at Lardner's Point, on the Delaware.

"This gross increase of 60,000,000 gallons a day," said Director Datesman, "does not mean that any such quantity can be added to the daily water supply. The new equipment will permit about 20,000,000 gallons a day additional to be pumped from Lardner's Point into the distribution pipes; but its chief function will be to safeguard and maintain the existing supply by providing reserve pumping units."

"Day after day and all day long every pump in each of the stations has been running at full capacity in the attempt to meet the demand for water from all parts of the city. In short, these two new pumps mean that the continuity of the supply will be further safeguarded."

Additional advertisements for bids will follow, according to Director Datesman, until the improvements contemplated under the \$500,000 appropriation to the water bureau are up for construction.

## SUPERVISION OF CANADIAN TROOPS

MONTREAL, Que.—Closer supervision of Canadian military affairs in England by a member of the government is in prospect. It is not unlikely that, temporarily at least, Sir George Perley will take over the work, though another member may later be assigned to it, says the Montreal Star.

For almost the first two years of the war, when the troops were being organized and dispatched from Canada, the heavy end of the work was in this country. Conditions now differ greatly. The large proportion of the men are overseas. This winter not more than 50,000 will remain in Canada.

## The John W. Hammett Store

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

## New York Has Never Seen Such a Sale for Young Women

The sale started last Saturday, making the greatest day ever known in the Young Women's Store.

It is still fresh and interesting, for it began with thousands of newly made garments. Everything was tailored to our order.

Cloths are new in fashion and fine in quality.

Furs are selected pelts, true to name.

Fashions are adaptations and style copies of expensive models, some of which are imported. To be brief there are—

COATS at \$18.75, \$20, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$25, \$28.50 and \$29.75, fur-trimmed and plain.

DRESSES at \$13.75, \$18.75, \$21.50 and \$23.50 for every day and afternoon.

SUITS at \$18.75, \$27.50 and \$28.50; fur-trimmed and plain.

COLORES are the newest.

SIZES 14, 16, 18, 20 years.

Second floor, Old Building.

## Very Exceptional Blouses

Paisley Blouses

Just out of the boxes. Blouses of the new Paisley chiffon fresh from the looms. Rich Indian colorings in the well-known Paisley shawl patterns, the fashion which Paris has revived so decidedly. A low collar and vest of beige colored chiffon give a becoming touch. \$14.50.

Angelique—a new copy

About a month ago a Paris sports blouse was copied which has been a great success. Now we have had the maker copy it again in not quite so fine a grade of crepe de chine, so we can offer it at \$6.

Either white or flesh color with wide bindings and necktie of navy blue crepe de chine.

Third floor, Old Bldg.

## Pile Fabric Coats That Women Will Like

Plush  
Two wide-swinging models with convertible collar, full-lined with heavy satin, and interlined, \$25.

Two 48-inch long models; one belted at sides, with loose swinging back; one belted all around; full lined and interlined, \$29.50.

A full model with deep beaver collar, lined and interlined; same model with plush collar, \$35.

Velours de Nord  
One loose, untrimmed model beautifully made, \$35.

A belted model with skunk-dyed opossum collar, \$42.50.

Second floor, Old Building.

## New Curtaining's and Upholsteries

Curtains

Tapestry madras and other curtains from Scotland at \$10, \$14.50 and \$16.50; for the first time striped madras; by the yard in rose and black or dark green and black, \$1.25 yard.

(54, 72 and 108 inches.)  
Striped fine, net, 40 inches wide, 85c yard. Also scrim, flit mesh nets, imitation flit lace and other novelty curtain materials by the yard.

Portieres

More plain velours has come in ready to make exceptional portieres at \$18.75 pair. These portieres are reversible and may be had in all good decorative colors.

Sunfast  
Sunfast fibre silk draperies, printed Florentine and Chinese silks, the new striped Shaiki silk. And many other fabrics for curtains and light weight portieres may be had by the yard at a wide range of prices.

Nets and Scrims

Fine net for French sash curtains is \$1.15 yard. A slightly coarser net is 65c, 85c, \$1.25 yard, according to width.

Upholsteries

New beautiful satin tapestries and damasks and rich colors in striped velours recently arrived for furniture coverings.

Third Gallery, New Building.

## PALM TREE LINED HIGHWAY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A plan relative to the development of the New Orleans-Houston Highway, which is certain to attract attention elsewhere, has been broached by Walter Parker, general manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Mr. Parker's plan is to have the entire New Orleans-Houston Highway bordered by palm trees the entire distance between this city and the Texas center, resulting, when accomplished, in what in effect will be a palm grove some 400 miles in length.

The plan is understood to have the endorsement of an association recently formed to push the New Orleans-Houston Highway and which hopes to have the road completed within two years. The palm tree feature, it is said, can be easily carried out by each parish and county along the route caring for the planting of the palms along their respective mileage.

## DALLAS TO HAVE FINE EXPRESS BUILDING

DALLAS, Tex.—Interests which have purchased the block of ground bounded by Young, Jefferson, Wood and Market streets, will erect one of the finest interurban express buildings in the country, says the News. The tract lies one block east of the new Union station of the railroads.

## ZINC WORKS BRING RAILROAD

TOPEKA, Kan.—Cherokee County is assured of another interurban line in the announcement made by the Southwestern Missouri Interurban Company that it is going to build a road from Galena to Baxter Springs, says the Capital. The rapid development of the zinc-ore industry in the southeastern part of the country and Northern Oklahoma is causing the line to be built.

## OKLAHOMA OFFERS ARMOR PLATE SITE


OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A proposal for the location of the government's armorplate factory at Bromide which includes a bonus of 1,250,000 tons of iron ore, has been made to the government, says the Oklahoman. Near the great iron and manganese beds at Bromide is Oklahoma's greatest coal supply and there is also available an inexhaustible supply of limestone suitable for flux which is necessary for the manufacturing of armor plate.

The only other proposal for this armor plate factory on file with the government which in any way equals the Bromide one is from Beaumont, Texas. The Texas parties have offered 1,000,000 tons of iron ore as a bonus. Government officials have announced that the great mineral deposits at Bromide will be thoroughly investigated before the armor plate plant is located. Near Bromide the government has 450,000 acres of segregated coal land prospected and this one fact alone it is said will weigh heavily with the navy department in favor of that locality. Coke is manufactured from coal and it is the only fuel that can be used in smelting iron and manganese, the latter being the ore from which steel is finished.

If you are particular  
Send 20 cents  
for this  
Little Bottle  
of the famous old  
Glebeas "Adoration"  
[Lends that indefinable  
something which makes  
any woman's wardrobe  
complete. It is the  
secret of her beauty.  
Special Size \$2.00.]

GLEBEAS  
Inspiration Violet  
As wonderful as a rose  
petal. Sample free.  
Special Size \$2.00.

GLEBEAS (Dark H)  
38 Warren St., New York



# HABITAT GROUPS EXHIBITED IN NEW MUSEUM

State's Mammals and Birds Prominent in Displays in First Unit of California Academy of Sciences Just Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The first unit of the California Academy of Sciences building plan, completed at a cost of \$181,000 and which has just been dedicated and opened to the public, contains what are described as some of the most remarkable habitat groups of any museum in the world. These consist of a series of groups of the larger wild animal life of the state, the animals being shown in their natural environment, and on a scale never before attempted. The installation of these groups, has been in progress for several months. A unique feature of the display is the panorama effect produced by painted backgrounds done so skillfully that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the artificial and the real in the scenes.

One large exhibit, known as "A Glimpse of All California," shows birds, insects and animals in their natural haunts, from the high Sierras to the ocean from the north to the warm regions of Imperial valley. Several well known artists have done the backgrounds, landscapes and seascapes.

The exhibits consist chiefly of large habitat groups of California mammals and birds. In the California mammal hall, which is 180 feet long by 60 feet wide, are shown 13 species of the most important large California mammals; the San Joaquin valley elk, black tail deer, antelope, desert mountain sheep, leopard seal, California sea lion, Steller's sea lion, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, striped skunk, and raccoon.

"These are undoubtedly the most wonderful groups showing wild life under natural environment that have ever been placed on exhibition anywhere in the world," said Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, director of the museum.

"The controlling thought running through the entire series of groups is their truthfulness to nature and their educational value," said Dr. Evermann, the effort having been made to make them of direct assistance in school work as well as education to the general public.

In addition to the natural history halls, the Fitzhugh-Lowe collection of Indian baskets, pottery and stone implements may be mentioned as among the important features of the museum's possessions. This collection occupies a hall 180 feet long and 13 feet wide, contains more than 15,000 pieces or different objects, and is said to be the largest and most complete representation of American Indian basketry that has been made. The collection of gigantic tortoises is the largest that has been assembled, the next largest being that of the Hon. Walter Rothchild of Thirup, England. This collection numbers about 300 specimens representing nearly all the species known, some of which weigh between 500 and 600 pounds. The general collection of reptiles and amphibians contains more than 35,000 specimens and is the third largest in America. The collection of birds contains about 19,000 specimens and is particularly rich in sea birds.

Among the important research collections of the academy are those of herpetology, ornithology, and botany, the ethnological collection of William M. Fitzhugh.

The California Academy of Sciences, which was founded in 1853, is the oldest organization of the kind in California. The original endowment by James Lick now amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, who was connected for many years with the Natural History Museum and Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., is the curator of the institution. John Rowley, the taxidermist and naturalist, is curator of mammals and chief of exhibits.

## PULP PROPERTIES BEING IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Colonial Pulp & Paper Mills (Ltd.), according to advice from Vice-Consul R. M. Newcomb at Victoria, B. C., has acquired control of pulp properties at Quatsino sound on Vancouver Island and is proceeding with the erection of a large plant, the first unit of which will have a capacity of 60 tons a day. The mills, docks, wharves, and dwellings at the town site will combine to make a completely organized and modern industry. When the Quatsino property reaches a capacity of 120 tons per day the plant will employ 600 men. On the first unit, which will be completed within 14 months, between 300 and 400 men will be employed.

The Empire Pulp & Paper Mills (Ltd.), capitalized at \$2,500,000, has taken over the old Swanson Bay pulpwood manufacturing company, where a few years ago a pulp mill was started and operated for a short time.

## ARLINGTON EVENING SCHOOL

Under the principalship of Harold E. Jackson an evening school will be opened in Arlington this evening. Courses will be offered in high and elementary school subjects. Special attention will be given to non-English-speaking classes. Sessions will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

# NEW ARITHMETIC COURSE TO BE GIVEN A TRYOUT

Board of Education to Submit Second Preliminary Draft for Test in Classroom

Before publishing the course in arithmetic for the first six grades of the elementary schools, the Massachusetts Board of Education has decided to submit a second preliminary draft for testing in the classrooms.

The first preliminary draft was presented at the Harvard conference in 1915. The committee of superintendents continued its work, expanded the topics and arranged the course by grades. The course was then submitted to a committee of normal school teachers. After several conferences between the two committees, there still being differences of opinion regarding certain topics and methods, it was deemed advisable to publish a second preliminary draft containing the course as submitted to the conference by the superintendents' committee with its work subsequent to the Harvard conference, and the criticisms and recommendations of the normal school committee.

The Board of Education invites criticisms and ideas for the improvement of the course. It is urged that the report be tested in classes of children and discussed in local teachers' meetings and institutes, and results and conclusions reported to Francis G. Wadsworth, agent of the board for elementary schools.

It is the intent to make the course concrete rather than abstract by identifying it with the needs of the children in carrying on their school activities, such as drawing, work in practical arts and sciences, school banking, games, and so on, their home interests, and in their own enterprises for profit or recreation. It is planned with a view to enabling the child to master the essential processes of arithmetic so that those who must leave school at the end of the sixth grade will be prepared to meet the ordinary situations in life requiring the use of numbers, and that those who remain in school will have an adequate foundation for further study of mathematics.

In a general way the normal school committee recommends that all trade arithmetic and other special applications of numbers not of practical value to the average boy or girl be omitted, and that the work should be adapted to the environment of the pupils. There are a few topics, such as wood measure, that should be taught only in rural communities where there is need for them. Others are of value only in cities or towns. It also insists that the work should be adapted to the individual differences in the ability of pupils; the children of future ability should be given work difficult enough to call forth effort on their part, and those of slower development should be given extra drill work so that they may have a mastery over those phases of arithmetic that come within their comprehension.

The normal school committee recommends further that the problem work be sufficiently emphasized to make the children see that arithmetic is a tool which will help them to accomplish practical ends. It wishes the children to handle real money in small quantities, and recommends that work with lines, angles, surfaces and volume be optional or omitted in the first six grades.

## HOUSING PROBLEM TO BE STUDIED BY CANADIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the recent convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, says a commerce report, the president of the organization urged that a commission be appointed to study the housing problem in cities. In preparation for future immigration as well as for present needs. He proposed that such a body should visit various American cities and towns to get ideas as to the blinding of homes for workingmen. The subject of constructing a provincial highway by means of bonds taken by the various towns was also mentioned.

Attention was given especially to the development of St. Croix harbor at a point a few miles southeast of St. Stephen. The project would greatly benefit this consular district. The harbor would have the advantages of shelter and tranquillity. In a succession of outer points it has peculiar natural advantages. It is landlocked on three sides, with a 400-foot width of passage in about 14 fathoms of water.

The harbor is really a small bay off the St. Croix river, at a point where the latter is 2400 feet wide and 40 to 240 feet deep. No dredging would be required to bring large boats 25 miles up the river from Eastport, Me. It is said that even at lowest tide any ships now entering Halifax or St. John harbor could enter here as well. The Canadian Pacific railway is now in operation only a few miles from the proposed site and could be extended without great expense. It is claimed that conditions throughout the year give it a special advantage over other local Canadian ports.

## PAPER EMBARGO IS URGED

TORONTO, Ont.—A resolution urging the Dominion Government to prohibit the exportation of paper and the material from which paper is produced, until the Canadian demand for those commodities is supplied, was adopted by the National Labor Council at its last meeting, says the Mail & Empire. The council discussed the present scarcity of newsprint paper, and the representatives of the Printing Pressmen's organization pointed out how seriously the situation might affect their trade.

# FISH HATCHERY AT CLACKAMAS IS ENLARGED

One Million and a Half of Chinook Salmon Eggs to Be Handled This Season—Fry for Waters of Three States

PORTLAND, Ore.—A special to the Oregonian states that the completion of extensive improvements now under way at the United States fish hatchery grounds at Clackamas Station will give Clackamas County one of the best fish hatcheries in the United States. At present a hatchery building 58x100 feet is under construction and a large force of men has been at work on the grounds for several weeks.

This building will be completed in the early part of November and will be used for the hatching of the salmon eggs taken from the spawning grounds close by. The interior of the building is to be ceiled, walled and painted and will be well lighted. There will be 53 prism glass windows to carry the light evenly throughout the large structure. The trays for the hatching of the salmon eggs will be installed here and moved from the present open structure that has been used for several years in the hatching of the various kinds of salmon eggs.

In connection with the building under construction a reservoir made entirely of concrete is to be erected on the site overlooking the fish hatchery. It will have a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of water and will be 57x77 feet and 11 feet deep, having beveled sides. Near the banks of the Clackamas river is being installed a pumping plant. There will be two pumps each having a capacity of 1000 gallons a minute, which will pump water from the Clackamas river to the reservoir.

A similar pump will be installed at the spring now supplying the present building with water for hatching purposes, the water from the spring and the Clackamas River together to be used for the hatching of these eggs. An electrical lighting system is to be installed, and the pumps will be operated by the same plant.

In the hatchery building now used at this point are more than 1,000,000 chinook salmon eggs so far this season, and arrangements are being made for the handling of 500,000 more. These will be used to stock the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The eggs are placed in wire netting trays as soon as taken from the nearby salmon, each tray having a capacity of 24,000. Close to this building are several large concrete ponds that have been constructed for the caring of the fish after they have become too large for the wire netting trays. There are now several thousand chinooks ranging from three to four inches in length in these ponds.

## ARIZONA OCTILLO BUSH FOR RUBBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—An interesting experiment is about to be undertaken with a product of heretofore unsuspected commercial value—the octillo which grows in prodigious profusion on the waste land of this State. By means of newly developed machinery it is said that a gum can be produced from the octillo bush superior to the finest chicle now raised in Mexico, and suitable for the highest grade of rubber products. Already an experimental automobile tire has been manufactured and is being tested thoroughly.

Four hundred tons of the octillo may be taken from a single acre and when the growth is cut it at once springs up and again reaches maturity in from three to five years. The octillo grows only on lands utterly unfit for any other purpose, and the cutting of the plant would not interfere with the free use of the ground for cattle ranges or any other purpose desired. The experimental plant is being shifted from point to point, and consists of a grinding machine, disintegrator and distilling plant. It has a capacity of two tons a day.

## ADDITIONAL REVENUE FOR MONTREAL ASKED

MONTREAL, Que.—Means whereby the revenue of the city of Montreal can be increased by over \$1,000,000 annually are indicated in an exhaustive report on new sources of revenue. The board of control has been studying revenue conditions for months, and its report, embodying 20 ideas for adding to the income of the city, represents a mass of labor and detail. The report will be studied at a later meeting of the board, says the Star.

Not all the increase proposed can be taken advantage of at once, but the report declares that the city may have an additional \$500,000 available for its 1917 budget, by amending certain by-laws and asking the Legislature for authority to waive a clause in the charter.

## DELAWARE W. C. T. U. ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Members of the Delaware W. C. T. U. held their convention at Wilmington, says the Public Ledger and these officers were elected: Mrs. Lena Messick, Bridgeville, president; Mrs. Emma Caulk, Dover, vice-president; Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, Smyrna, honorary president; Mrs. Lizzie Raughley, Bridgeville, corresponding secretary; Miss Leona Lynch, Mount Pleasant, recording secretary; Mrs. Clara Marshall, Lewes, treasurer.

# KANSAS PRISON HAS STUDIES BY CORRESPONDENCE

Over 200 Men Are Enrolled and They Are to Have a Shop for Practical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Two years ago the Kansas State Prison and the Kansas Agricultural College began an experimental course of correspondence for the men confined in prison. Over 200 prisoners are now enrolled, and the prison is fitting up a vocational school where the prisoners can work out the problems presented through the correspondence study.

It may be possible that within the next two or three years the Kansas Agricultural College will be able to give the same certificates to the prisoners that it now gives to the graduates of the correspondence courses outside the prison walls.

Last spring 31 prisoners had special exercises in celebration of their completion of one of the correspondence courses of the college.

Under the plans adopted when the correspondence work was offered the prisoners carpentry by correspondence allowed practical experience only in doing odd jobs about the prison. A study of steam boiler or gasoline work brought little practical experience, as there were more men taking the courses than were needed in the power houses of the prison. This will be changed by the new shop plan. Tools and machinery are to be installed in a barn and the men will be allowed certain hours a week for practical work in their chosen line. They now have certain hours a week for study in the prison library.

George E. Bray, industrial engineer at the college, is in charge of the correspondence work. He will make regular trips to Lansing to lecture to the prisoners and the engineers and foremen of the prison will also act as instructors to the correspondence students in practical work.

Until this year none of the women prisoners was enrolled in the correspondence work. The agricultural college is now at work on a course of study in home economics which will be made available for the women prisoners about the first of the year.

## COTTON WILL BLOOM IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

Many Thousand Acres in Arizona to Be Planted Next Year With the Egyptian Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The 200,000 acres in the Salt River Valley of Arizona which is irrigated from the great Tonle reservoir, stretching for 20 miles behind the Roosevelt dam, is destined to be, in the opinion of experts, possibly the richest cotton belt in the United States. It has already been demonstrated that the finest quality of Egyptian long staple cotton can be grown on this land redeemed from the Great American Desert. This year, for the first time, the industry has passed the experimental stage and from 8000 acres the waving bolls are now being plucked. The price averages 30 cents per pound and nets the grower from \$85 to \$100 per acre.

Next year the real development is to begin. It is estimated that at least 20,000 acres will be planted by individual growers, while a tract of 10,000 acres as level as a floor and as rich as soil may be has been bought and leased by a company. This will mark the beginning of the Arizona cotton industry on a large scale. Four hundred men are to be put to work within a few weeks clearing the land and sinking wells, for the new company will not depend upon the government project for its water supply but will develop a number of immense wells each one capable of irrigating from 1500 to 2000 acres. A million dollars is to be spent in this preliminary work and another half million for gins, oil mills and equipment.

## BOYS CLUBS URGED FOR RALEIGH BY FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Raleigh Rotary Club and the Woman's Club have become more interested in the possibilities of Raleigh boyhood since the visit to this city of C. J. Atkinson of New York, executive secretary of the Boys Club Federation, whose main theme in two well-attended addresses here, was that there is a class of underprivileged boys whom established agencies do not reach, but who will constitute the majority of the citizenship 20 years from now.

Mr. Atkinson said the underprivileged boy represents two-thirds of the whole. From his own 21 years of experience in Y. M. C. A. work, he knew that this institution was getting excellent results, and he also placed a high value upon the Boy Scout movement. However, he asserted, these established agencies do not reach the great underprivileged class, and it was for these classes that he particularly urged insurance.

Mr. Atkinson offered arguments showing that where boys' clubs had been organized, \$1 invested in this way went as far as \$5.50 invested in the customary way of dealing with the boy through juvenile courts, probation officers and reform schools. He said the boy world is a democracy with its own language and its own

James McCreery & Co.  
5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street  
On Thursday and Friday

ANNUAL NOVEMBER SALE  
100,000 Yards of McCreery Silks and Velvets  
At the Lowest Prices of the Season  
In Addition on Thursday, November 9th  
Black Chiffon Velvet, double width.....yard 2.85  
This is the best value of the season, in double-width Chiffon Velvet. As the quantity placed on sale is limited, an early selection will be advisable.

## Women's Evening Dresses and Wraps

### A Timely Offering of Remarkable Values

Evening Gown, as illustrated, —an unusually attractive model made with bandings of wide Silver lace and Flesh or White Cloth of Silver; Silver Lace introduced in the bodice; Silver Rose corsage bouquet.  
59.50  
Dancing Frocks of Silk Net over Cloth of Silver; band of Silver Lace in bodice; pointed tunic; girdle with Silver ribbon and small buds. Blue, Pink, Flesh, Maize, Lavender, White or Black.  
24.75  
A very extensive assortment of Evening Gowns suitable for all occasions, in the latest fashionable materials and colorings, at prices ranging from  
24.75 to 225.00



Semi-Evening Wraps of Satin Charmeuse,—full model; border, large collar and cuffs of Marabout; silk lined in contrasting shades; all the fashionable evening colors.  
45.00  
Semi-Evening Coats of Plush, —attractive model with Natural Raccoon or Black Opossum collar.  
32.00  
Evening Wraps of Pullman Plush,—very full, graceful model with large collar and sleeve bands of Pulled Mole; attractively lined. Rose du Barry, Purple, Green, Brown or Joffe Blue.  
49.50

WOMEN'S SWEATERS  
Unusual Values  
Women's Angora-finish Worsteds Sweaters; also Shetland weave Sweaters with Brushed Wool collars and cuffs; belted models; in a large variety of colors.  
5.90  
Women's Jersey Cloth Sweaters,—V-neck, belted models also Angora-finish and Shetland weave Sweaters; in a large range of shades.  
8.50  
Women's Sleeveless Quilted Jackets,—Black or white.  
95c

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR  
Special Sale  
Glove Silk Vests with embroidered yoke; band top. White or Pink.  
1.45  
Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; White or Pink.  
2.95  
Glove Silk Envelope Chemise, plain or lace trimmed. White or Pink.  
2.95  
Glove Silk Bloomers, White or Pink.  
1.95  
Swiss-ribbed Cotton Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless style; knee or ankle length.  
1.00

TEXAS SAFE-FARMING CAMPAIGN GOES ON  
DALLAS, Tex.—Plans to carry out the "safe-farming and high-priced cotton" campaign, started at Waco several weeks ago, were forwarded at a meeting of the agricultural committee of the Texas Bankers Association in the office of the chairman, William G. Breg, says the News. One hundred and fifty counties in the cotton belt will be visited by teams composed of five to seven agricultural experts and business men. Diversification by the livestock route will be emphasized by these teams. The campaign is to be conducted by the Texas Bankers Association and other agencies. The visitations are scheduled to start in January.  
RADCLIFFE COLLEGE  
Radcliffe College yesterday elected Miss Katherine Ham of Cambridge as junior delegate to the student government conference to be held at Mt. Holyoke College on Nov. 18 and 19. All of the women's colleges east of the Mississippi are expected to be represented.

Concerning the shoes you wear  
Do you wear sensible shoes or are your feet uncomfortable? Most shoes are made for style, without regard to comfort. Why not give YOUR feet the same consideration you give the rest of your body?  
The Coward Shoe  
is the most comfortable shoe made. It is designed as a perfect encasement for the foot and will hold your feet in a perfectly natural position.  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
Sold Nowhere Else  
JAMES S. COWARD, 262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.  
Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalogue



## IN THE LIBRARIES

Librarians who are near enough Boston to examine the special collection of boys' books on exhibition this week in the bookshop for boys and girls recently opened by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will find their time well spent. The collection includes books on aeroplanes, wireless, submarines, handicraft, camping, sports, amusements, travel and biography, stories of adventure, poetry and ballads. Besides this special collection, the shop has on its shelves at all times for examination picture books for the little tots, books on all subjects for boys and girls, and attractive standard editions for young men and women, together with some books of particular interest to parents and teachers. The director of the shop is glad to send written information to librarians and others interested and will by request prepare lists of books for parents, for the libraries of private, high or elementary schools and other special libraries, or submit selected lists of new books at stated intervals. Only a nominal fee is charged for this service, and when books are purchased through the shop, none at all.

In an article on "The State Library Commissions" in the Wisconsin library bulletin Chalmers H. Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, calls attention to the increasing effort for library development through township and county libraries. Probably this extension surpasses any other step yet attempted, the writer says, and adds that this shifting of library oversight and authority from a state's library center to the township or county library is the most significant advance in recent library development.

Librarians who deal with children cannot do better than remind themselves frequently of the following bit of advice once given by Mrs. Edna L. Scott of Seattle at an American Library Association conference:

"Compulsory companionship, something we have to read, whether in the school or the library, will never be a source of inspiration. Only as the child can come to feel that he may read what he likes, pass by what does not attract, bring back a book half-read, like or dislike any or all, without even subconsciously suffering from a sense of disapproval or failure to meet the expectations of a librarian—only then will his book-life be a joy and so an inspiration. Our claim for the work with the children has been that it is educational—but educating a taste for literature does not necessarily mean standardizing taste. Absolute uniformity is not desirable, nor can we even say that exact conformity to our own opinion is the ideal."

On this same subject Marion Humble said at a meeting of the Iowa Library Association: "It is not nearly anyone else's choice of a book that will help me, but the book I discover, choose for myself. So in selecting books for children let us make available the best ones by placing them where they may be discovered, where the children themselves may learn to exercise choice."

"Our choice of books for children should be more conscientious than most of us make it. The book of mere temporary interest should not take the place of one of value. 'Mother Goose' is not a book of mere temporary interest; it was enjoyed at three years old, it is also enjoyed at 30 or 50. A boy who hears 'David Copperfield' read aloud when he is 10, will never forget it or cease to enjoy it. But the ephemeral story of some boy's adventures at some camp, any boy's year at any boarding school, unless it contains characters or setting of actual worth, is quickly read and quickly forgotten, and should not displace in a child's own bookcase the book of permanent value."

Probably many librarians the country over will echo the words of the librarian in Hartford, Conn., who confesses that if she had sufficient appropriation she should like to have a dozen branch buildings, well equipped and administered, and a special school librarian besides the children's librarian. If her own building were to be reconstructed she says that she would like open shelves and planning that would save time and steps. No plans have been tried for raising money for the library since it became free in 1892, and so the librarian declares that she would like to see a whirlwind campaign for building branches, and a wider distribution of knowledge among the inhabitants of Hartford regarding the amount of money in proportion to population granted to libraries in other cities.

Mr. Vernon, S. D., is a town with less than 600 population. Having voted last spring tax support for a public library, and finding it impossible to obtain a Carnegie building unless their library was made a township institution, the citizens secured a small building, formerly used as a postoffice, and in this started their tax-supported library.

The location was ideal, being in the middle of the main business block and easily accessible to every one. The story of what happened next is told in the South Dakota library bulletin. The building was cleaned and tinted on the inside, says the account, sash curtains hung at the windows, plain tables and chairs and bookcases put in. A room at one side in which there is a lavatory gives excellent space for packing, mending and storage. On the outside a sign is placed reading plainly, "Free Public Library." This is not nailed flat to the building, but is triangular in shape so that it can be read the entire length of the street. The rent for this room is \$12.50 a month, the lights are estimated at \$12 a year, heat not more than \$25, above the building is well protected and the hours short. A bright, enthusiastic girl gives her services an hour and a half a day and Saturday evenings for \$10 a month. That is the overhead

expense, \$307. Out of an income of \$500 Mr. Vernon will have, allowing for incidentals, at least \$175 for books and periodicals. There are Carnegie libraries costing \$10,000 or \$12,000 which have never had more than \$100 a year for books, and sometimes not that. The commission strongly indorses the plan at Mt. Vernon, believing it to be the happiest solution for the town of 800 or less people.

## LEGISLATOR'S VISIT TO BRITISH FRONT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Mr. Johan Castberg, President of the Odelsting, the upper chamber of the Storting, visited the British front in France, three months ago, and quite recently he revisited the western front, this time as the guest of the French Government, and went into the French trenches near Verdun. Mr. Castberg is one of Norway's rising politicians. He is a member of the Radical Party, holds independent views, and is respected by his opponents for his thoughtfulness. Norway owes some of her most radical social reforms to Mr. Castberg, both in his capacity of Minister of Justice and later as Minister of the "social department." As regards economic questions, Mr. Castberg is a free trader, and resigned his post as Minister of the "social department" on account of his disagreement with the remainder of the ministry on the subject of agrarian protection. His views correspond more with the liberal thinkers of England and France; indeed, despite his official position as President of the Odelsting, he makes no secret of his warm feelings for the Entente and their object in the war. During his last visit to France, Mr. Castberg had the satisfaction of hearing from the leading men in France that they understood perfectly the role of Norway in the Scandinavian entente. That role has been and is to observe an absolute neutrality toward all the belligerents, and to check pro-German activities emanating from Sweden. Mr. Castberg had interviews with all the most prominent men in France and England. He remarked to Mr. Lloyd George, "We respect England, but we love France." But, after meeting Viscount Grey, he said, "I never met a man whom I could at the same time love and respect more than this embodiment of English justice." And Mr. Castberg returned to his home with grave doubts as to which country he loved or respected most, France or England. For those countries of western civilization, France, England, the United States, are all dear to him.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Lueco Genter, State Supervisor of Elementary Rural Schools, is reasonably content with the progress made in the last few years in improving the equipment for country schools, but is beginning an aggressive campaign designed to raise the quality of the personnel. Establishment this year of normal courses in five high schools he regards as merely a beginning. "Fifteen more such courses ought to be provided for at the next session of the General Assembly he said."

Notable results have been obtained under the policy of state aid in the matter of school buildings, adopted in 1910. Under this measure, 580 schools of modern types have been built in rural districts and several hundred have been erected without state aid. In 1910 the average school term was but 97 days in the year; in 1915 it was 133 days.

Further impetus in this direction was supplied by the rural graded school law of 1912. Fifty-nine schools were established under this measure within a 12 month from its enactment, 242 in 1913, 400 in 1914, 562 in 1915, each compelled to run not less than six months in the year.

Salaries of county superintendents remain low, by comparison with those paid principals and local superintendents in the town. The most powerful influence toward elevation of teaching standards in the State came from the maintenance for several years of state inspection of high schools and a state supervisor of elementary rural schools by the Peabody fund. No great improvement in the quality of county superintendence is to be expected, it is felt, so long as remuneration is inadequate and the office is left to the popular primary elections.

## RESIGNATION OF CANADIAN HOUSE MEMBER OFFERED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Carrying out a promise he made on the floor of Parliament early in the last session, P. E. Lamarche, K. C., M. P. for Nicolet, had announced that on Monday Sept. 18 he would send his resignation to the speaker of the House, says a dispatch from Montreal in the Citizen. "I claim," said Mr. Lamarche in a statement, "that the present Parliament has been elected for not more than five years from Sept. 21, 1911. The term of the present Parliament ought to terminate on Sept. 21, 1916; that is the mandate given by the electorate. Whether the Parliament has seen fit to prolong its own career does not matter."

Mr. Lamarche is one of the members of the legal staff of the city of Montreal, a position he has filled since 1914. When the general elections take place it is said he will not seek reelection.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## As to Coal Prices

NEW YORK GLOBE.—The railroads say there is no shortage of coal. The dealers, on the other hand, declare they are unable to get it in anywhere near sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Both the federal and county district attorneys have begun investigations that promise little practical good. In the meantime coal is selling at \$12 a ton, and the scramble for it threatens to run the price higher. Which leads one to believe that the "famine" is largely of the public's own making. It is the familiar story. Say a thing is hard to get and everybody wants it. An unwarranted demand is at once created, and the dealers being human, there are bound to be some among them not averse to taking exorbitant profits. The public can bring about a return to normal conditions by keeping its head. If one ton will answer the purchaser's purposes for the present, let him order one ton, and not try to stock up for the winter under a mistaken idea that prices are sure to be higher a month hence.

Motion Pictures in the Army PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—The resourcefulness of the men who make motion pictures has not been shown more clearly than it was last summer, when they began organizing members of the National Guard of New York for duty as picture soldiers, being aided in at least one instance by the colonel of a regiment, who believed in helping men who were out of work to get jobs. The men reported for duty in uniforms and equipment furnished by the Government, and were employed as many as 500 at one time in trenching, maneuvering, fighting sham battles and otherwise exemplifying the art of war. The result is expected to be seen in an exceptionally large number of war dramas in the near future. Officers of the guard who took part said afterward that the training the men received was worth more than any possible wear and tear of their equipment, and that, strangely enough, they worked better the camera with even more enthusiasm than on actual duty.

Florida and the Negro NEW YORK EVENING POST.—The people of Florida would perpetrate a grim joke on themselves, argues the Times-Union of that State, if they voted for the proposed amendment intended to disfranchise the Negro. "The Supreme Court would hold it contrary to the Constitution of the United States." It bases this opinion upon the decision in the case of two election officers in Oklahoma who enforced the provisions of the Constitution of that State. The article under which they acted provided that no person should be registered as a voter unless he was able to read and write any section of the State Constitution, but exempted from this requirement all persons who on or before Jan. 1, 1866, were entitled to vote "under any form of government" or who "resided" in some foreign nation, and all lineal descendants of such persons. This was stretching the "grandfather clause" until it cracked, and the Oklahoma officials were convicted of conspiracy to deprive Negroes of the right to vote. Yet this, warns the Times-Union, is "precisely what the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Florida would seek to do." This is not putting the matter upon the highest ground, but the argument has a practical ring that ought to be effective.

College Training for Policemen WASHINGTON TIMES.—Establishment of a course for policemen at Harvard has led to the recommendation that the Washington schools provide such a course for Washington bluecoats in the evening schools. The idea is worth considering. The work of policemen is rapidly becoming specialized, and such tasks as that of a crossing policeman require special training and practice. Cities are placing a higher value upon the personnel of their police forces, and they expect much more from the policeman than detection of crime. Newton D. Baker, when Mayor of Cleveland, did much to bring about a realization of this broader activity of the police force, and Police Commissioner Woods in New York has developed the idea of training policemen for their broader and more complicated duties. The way to getting more effective police work is to provide systematic teaching.

FORESTRY ASKS SUPPORT DALLAS, Tex.—Resolutions asking more liberal support for the State Forestry Department at the hands of the next Legislature were adopted at a meeting of the Texas Forestry Association at the State Fair. Speakers estimated that \$20,000 is the minimum on which the efficiency of the department can be maintained.

J. M. Gidding & Co.  
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.  
New York.

Present  
All that is New in  
Superb Modes  
For Social Events in town  
or at the Fashionable  
Winter Resorts

PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

## UKULELE F A D KEEPS HAWAIIAN FACTORIES BUSY

Honolulu Plants Working Day and Night to Supply Call for Mid-Pacific Little Guitar

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, H. T.—So great has become the demand in the last year or so for the ukulele, that quaint Hawaiian little guitar, now being used by thousands throughout the United States, that new factories for its manufacture are being opened in Honolulu. At least eight ukulele factories are now working day and night, two of these having opened for business within the last month.

The ukulele first received attention from mainland music lovers during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, where, in the Hawaiian building, Ernest K. Kaal maintained an orchestra of native Hawaiians. During the year of the exposition several thousand instruments were sold in Seattle, and the distribution gradually extended East, until now the ukulele may be found in the music stores of most of the larger cities.

Especially in the last year has Hawaiian music invaded the mainland. This music includes not only the native Hawaiian melodies, but popular songs that have been written in the East and on the Pacific Coast having a Honolulu setting, so to speak. A Honolulu business man, recently returning to Honolulu from a trip to the mainland, says that, while on the Pacific Coast, he heard more Hawaiian music in a week than he had heard in Honolulu in two years.

And with the advent of Hawaiian music, the ukulele has stepped into prominence as the only correct instrument—except, perhaps, the guitar—with which one may accompany one's self in the singing of Hawaiian pieces. At several of the large mainland universities, especially in California, ukulele clubs are a recognized fact. In Honolulu there has recently been published a complete course of instruction in the ukulele, and there is also a wide demand for this on the mainland. The local Y. W. C. A. maintains a ukulele class which is one of the most popular features of the organization. The Honolulu factories employ skilled Hawaiians and Portuguese for the work, and every instrument undergoes a thorough test before it is placed on the market.

Prices of ukuleles in Honolulu have a rather wide range. An excellent instrument, and one that will last a lifetime if properly cared for, may be purchased for \$5; or, if the purchaser desires something more elaborate, he may spend \$10, \$15 or as high as \$35. The \$5 ukulele, however, seems to be the choice of those who are beginning, but some of the best players still adhere to the still cheaper instrument.

While the price for ukuleles on the mainland is somewhat high, the instruments may be purchased in Honolulu at the local prices, the lowest price being \$5. Ukuleles intended for mainland customers are personally selected and packed in a strong wooden box and shipped generally by parcel post. Parcel post charges on a ukulele from Honolulu to Boston, for instance, would be about 60 cents. To this must be added 3 cents for insurance if the value of the instrument is \$5. The cost, then, of one of the cheaper ukuleles, including shipment and insurance, would be \$5.63. Many lovers of the instrument find that it is much cheaper to send direct to Honolulu for their ukuleles.

## MESSAGE TO BRITISH FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his message to the fleet on Trafalgar Day, the Australian high commissioner, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, says: We owe to the sea power of our navy and to the unceasing vigilance and activity of the officers and men who have so splendidly maintained the traditions of the service, that we have been given time and have been enabled to raise, equip and transport the armies and develop the military resources of the Empire, in fact, to pass from a state of military unpreparedness to a state of military offensive, which is at the same time a surprising revelation to our enemies and a sure promise to our brave allies, of final victory in the great fight for freedom and civilization in which we are engaged. It is a matter of pride and gratification to Australia, which is happy in possessing a navy, that she has been able in a small way to assist in this great work of maintaining the freedom of the seas, and in contributing to the immunity of the Australasian coasts from hostile attack.



This was the first clothing label registered in America. Today, the ideal it represents remains unchanged. It could be no higher. And that is why

Stein-Bloch  
Smart Clothes

have maintained their superiority during "Sixty-Two Years of Knowing How."

"The Morley" is the most popular model for young men. It has the smartness of youth refined by the good taste of maturity. Three-button coat with patch pockets and semi-form-fitting body.

THE STEIN-BLOCH COMPANY

Wholesale Tailors

Rochester, N. Y.

## TEXAS MASONIC REUNION DATES SET

DALLAS, Tex.—The executive committee of the Dallas Scottish Rite Masonic bodies has set the dates for the fall reunion of those organizations, says the News. They are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 13-16. Already preparations are being made for the event. Several degree teams composed of thirty-third and thirty-second degree Masons have been visiting various places in North Texas, during which visits they confer degrees of the blue lodge upon invitation from the lodges in the respective towns.

## SOUTH CAROLINA FARMERS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Tentative organization has been effected of an association, the South Carolina Central State Farmers Union, which is to have an eye to legislation affecting the agricultural interest. The promoters are the State Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson, and several leaders in the State Farmers Union. Members of the more than 80 local farm loan societies recently organized under the national rural credits act are being enrolled in the new body.

## MOTOR CARS TO RACE MAIL TRAINS SOUTH

TOPEKA, Kan.—Nov. 1 a mail courier will leave Winnipeg, Can., early in the morning, carrying a letter from the mayor of Galveston, Tex., says the Capital. The trip is to be made in motor cars, each car to carry the letter a certain distance. The entire run is to be made over the Meridian road. When the car leaves the mayor's office at Winnipeg, a letter similar to the one the courier has in his possession will be mailed there. It is declared the motor cars will reach Galveston before the letter reaches there by mail.

## NEW DALLAS STATION OPENED

DALLAS, Tex.—Passenger service into Dallas' new \$5,000,000 Union terminals and station has been successfully inaugurated, when old lines of transportation were blotted out in the short space of a day and entirely new lines established. The event marked the close of one era of development, and the beginning of another period of progress and material growth, the importance of which can not be estimated, according to opinions expressed by leaders in the commercial affairs of the city, says the News.

What Is  
Clysmic?

A sparkling spring water for the table that adds zest to a fruit punch—delicious when drunk alone.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints, and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters—insist on genuine



WALPOLE BROS.  
Irish Linen Manufacturers  
573 Fifth Avenue, New York  
(Corner of 55th St.)

For 150 years we have been specialists in the manufacture of Household Linens

supplying patrons direct from our looms, thus ensuring decided advantages in quality and price. Catalogue of Linens, also Handkerchief List, suitable for Holiday gifts, sent on request.

New Branch  
588 Boylston Street, Boston  
ALSO OF  
LONDON, DUBLIN, BELFAST,  
WARRINGTON, MELBOURNE.  
Established 1708

## FINE FURS FULLER-COBB COMPANY

If you do not find in the big city shops the Fur Coat, Neckpiece or Muff just to your liking in quality and price, send to us stating your wants and we are quite sure we can please you from one of the choicest stocks of furs in New England. Fuller-Cobb Company's Guarantee of Satisfaction goes with every sale. We will send to any reliable person garments or small furs, on approval, express prepaid. There will be no obligation whatever.

LET US SERVE YOU

We Make Over and Repair All Kinds of Fur and Fur Garments

Address  
FULLER-COBB CO.

ROCKLAND, MAINE  
MR. DAVIS, Fur Department

Rich Hudson Seal Coat,  
\$300

Hudson Seal Coat—extra fine selected skins, stylishly made and finished—one of the latest loose back models, with a very full sweep; large square collar, deep bell-shaped cuffs and wide border of natural skunk; exquisitely lined with silk brocade; 48 inches long. Price \$300

Black Lynx Muffs and Scarfs

## EXCELLENT VALUES

in Black Lynx Muffs and Scarfs, noted for their silky glossiness, their rich depth of fur and general smartness with any costume; muffs in either the new round, half round or pillow styles; at \$22.50 \$29.50 \$32.50 \$35 \$39.50 and \$45.

SCARFS TO MATCH, in the new silk-lined snake and the one and two-skin shaped pieces, also the double fur one-animal



styles at \$15.00, \$19.50, \$22.50, \$29.50 and up to \$47.50.

Natural Skunk Muffs, \$27.50

SKUNK MUFFS, in the round style, made of four extra large full skins, well matched; lined with silk; excellent value at \$27.50

SCARF TO MATCH, in the straight two-skin style; silk lined; head and tail finish at \$22.50

HAHNE & Co.

Broad, New and Halsey Streets, NEWARK, N. J.

## WOODCARVER IS LOSING DESIRE FOR HIS TRADE

Finds Since Coming From Italy to America That Customers Are Satisfied With Picture Frames Having Little Merit

He was a wood carver by trade but this morning he was taking a holiday and his caller after climbing several flights of stairs in a West End tenement finally found him in his room absorbed in an Italian copy of "The Three Musketeers." The sun was streaming through the window lighting up a row of books on top of a small writing desk, among them several dictionaries and grammars, and copies of "Treasure Island" and "The Master of Ballantrae."

"I judge you're fond of Stevenson," said the visitor taking the proffered chair and settling down for a comfortable chat.

"Yes, since I have been taking the University extension course this winter I have learned much about English literature. In fact all that I know about it, and I have read several books with great pleasure. On the window sill there you will see a copy of 'The Light That Failed.' It's from the public library."

"Do you get your library books from the building in Copley square or from the West End branch?"

"From neither. I go to the North End branch because there I can find so many books in Italian. As yet I much prefer to read books in Italian because I can feel it so much more. This copy of 'The Three Musketeers' I am enjoying more than I can make you understand. I want to keep reading every minute to find out what happens next."

"It's a long faint over to the North End branch from here," said the caller. "Don't you find it quite a walk?"

"Oh, I don't mind. You see I have to go to the North End anyway to make purchases. The Italian stores are over there. But speaking of library books, they are all right of course, but I think it is much better, if you can, to own your own books. You see often in reading a book you find passages you wish to read again, and if you have your own book then it is always at hand for you to take up."

"Show me some of your work," said the visitor. "A young man who is in your university extension class and whom I happen to know told me you were a woodcarver."

"Yes, that is right, but I do little work for myself except when I am not needed at the factory. I carved picture frames. Wait one moment, I will show you." With that he called something in Italian to a pretty girl who was busy sewing with her mother in the big kitchen, and she brought in a suitcase, which proved to be filled with the young man's handiwork.

"I made these once when I was not working at the factory. The designs I took mostly from my imagination or my fancy, you might say. When I have nothing else to do I sit down and sketch designs. These frames, you see, are just small, cheap ones, made quickly. It's what I call commercial stuff. It's what I have learned to do here, but really in Italy I never saw work of such a kind as this. It really doesn't mean anything, it has no character. But people just want effect; that's what they buy frames for, and so I must make what people want. More expression can be given in larger frames, and for the sake of art I would prefer to make that kind."

"Are you intending to make a permanent profession of woodcarving?"

"No, not at all. Perhaps you would like to hear how I happened to come here and what my plans are? If you can wait I will gladly tell you. It was like this:

"My oldest brother was a student in Italy and wished to become a teacher but lack of money forced him to come to the United States. At first he was in New York. He had a job unloading iron wheels from teams. Then he came to a town near Boston and got work in a jewelry factory. But he was not satisfied and after a while he heard that an apprentice was needed in a woodcarving factory and he went there to work. In the meantime I had finished the elementary school in the little village in southern Italy where we lived and had entered a professional school. I wished to learn mechanics, but after I had been there about a year my brother wrote me that in the United States I could learn a trade just as well as in Italy and could earn instead of spend while I was learning."

"When I got here there was no job for me in the woodcarving factory, so first I worked in a jewelry factory as my brother had done, after that I entered a syrup factory. They paid me rather well so I was able to pay off all my debts. Finally there was an opening for me in the factory with my brother and that is where I am still working."

"How did you learn to speak English so well?"

The young man laughed. "I don't think I speak it well, and I will tell you honestly that I was so bashful when I first came here that for two years I would not dare to utter an English word. Then so many of my friends were speaking English that I grew ashamed of myself. Fortunately an American teacher offered to teach me English one summer, and the next fall I entered evening school and graduated at the end of the year. That was the grammar school, and now I am going three nights a week to high school and shall graduate this year. A fourth night I go to the public library to take that university course I mentioned. What I wish to do is to

go to college, either to Harvard or Tufts, so I intend soon to enter classes at the Y. M. C. A. and prepare myself. You see I came to America with the intention to study not to make money, but of course I have to make money if I wish to go to college, and I prefer to earn it first so as not to have to think about after I enter."

"What course are you planning to take?"

"Dentistry, I think. You think it strange that I should wish to give up woodcarving for dentistry? Well, as I told you at the beginning, if I could spend all the time I wished on making the frames, and work out artistic designs with great care, that would be different. But here there is so much competition that work must be done quickly, and, as I told you, if the general effect is pleasing that is all the customer wants. If the people who buy were more particular there would be more satisfaction in working for them."

"Do you intend to become a citizen?"

"Oh, yes, pretty soon, perhaps next summer. I believe every person who has made up his mind to stay in America should become a citizen. In a few years from now I am sure I shall feel like an American altogether."

"Are all the members of your family in the United States?"

"No, I have besides my brother in Boston, one in Leominster in a celluloid factory. The rest of the family are in Italy. I have a brother teaching there, and my sister and mother are in Naples. I would like to have my mother and sister come to the United States, but since my brother and I have not presented ourselves for military service my mother and sister cannot leave the country. Why? Because that is the law. According to the law, also, if I go to Italy I shall be imprisoned for 15 years because I did not present myself for military service. But I have been thinking that perhaps this law will be annulled. Perhaps we shall be forgiven. I think Italy after the war will need so much that men should come and help build up the country that she will forgive those who did not answer the call to arms."

"So many newcomers find America altogether different from what they expected. Was that your experience?"

"Well, before I came I was made to understand that money could be found on the streets in the United States. Peasants in my home village who had been poverty stricken would come back with enough money to live comfortably. I thought to myself, if these people who have no education and no training can make money in America, surely I can make even more. But when I came I saw that it wasn't that way. But I will tell you what I noticed first in America, and that was what I should call the abolition of distinction between classes. Here it is impossible to tell at a glance whether a man is a laborer, an artisan or a professional man. Here also the homes are much more comfortable than in Italy."

The visitor looked surprised. "Don't you think that there are many tenements here which need improvement? The stairs are dark, the rooms are dark, the—"

"Yes, I know, but what I mean is that taken as a whole the people here have more comfortable homes than they do in Italy. Here families have at least three or four rooms, but in many villages in southern Italy they have only one, and that they must share with the chickens sometimes or with the horse. The Americans who go to Italy do not go into these villages. They see only the best side of Italy, they do not go into the corners. Of course, in northern Italy, where there is direct contact with the other countries of Europe, conditions are better. There are even societies which make it their business to build good homes for the working people."

"Do you enjoy living in Boston?"

"Yes, very much. I feel that Boston is my town now. Of course, I do not know so very many persons, still I no longer feel like a stranger. Last summer I went to New York. I had heard its wonders so much spoken of that I wanted to see them. The skyscrapers amazed me. I went to the Metropolitan Art Museum. It is a wonderful place. In Italy I had been only in the museum in Naples, but I think the Metropolitan museum must be as great as any art museum in Italy. Still I should not care to live in New York. There are so many people. It seems to me I should always feel like a stranger there. I would much rather be in a smaller city like this, where the people do not rush around so much. Yes, I can say with truth that I like Boston very much."

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Roanoke St., 104, ward 24; Mark Arsenault, P. G. Milne; frame dwelling. Ward St., 554, ward 23; Kenneth J. Matheson, Frank Aldrich; frame dwelling. Sutton St., 15-17, ward 21; Whiteman & Weiner, S. S. Eisenberg; frame dwelling. Dane St., 32, ward 22; Mary M. Cotter, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling. Lancaster St., 5-7, ward 5; Tufts College; alter mercantile. Florence St., 2, ward 6; Nathan H. Woolf; alter tenements. Tremont St., 131-33, ward 5; Shepard, Norwell Co.; Bigelow & Wadsworth Co.; alter mercantile.

### MOTOR LAW IN COURT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Constitutionality of New Jersey automobile license tax law, involving taxation powers of states and traffic privileges of nonresident motorists, was argued recently before the Supreme Court, says the Public Ledger. Whether states have authority to raise through motor licenses taxes road maintenance revenues and whether automobile pleasure touring is interstate "commerce" were said to be new and undetermined questions presented.

## REAL ESTATE

Fred C. Henderson, Inc., has purchased the lot situated at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Gaffney Street, Allston, together with a two-story fireproof building thereon, which has just been completed, taking title from Maurice Barkin. The lot has a frontage of 60 feet on Commonwealth Avenue and a depth of 200 feet on Gaffney Street, giving a total of 12,000 square feet of land. A space 25 feet wide, across the rear of the lot, has been restricted for use as a street extending from Gaffney Street to Babcock Street. The new owner has already taken possession of the premises.

A large portion of the second floor of this building has been leased by Fred C. Henderson, Inc., to Burnett & Sherman, Whitcomb & Company negotiated both transactions.

### WEST END SALE

George K. Kilgore has sold his estate situated at the junction of Poplar and Chambers streets, West End, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 1118 square feet of land. The entire taxed value is \$8400, of which \$5600 applies on the land.

### IN THE CITY PROPER

Title to the Penn Building, situated 20-24 Milk Street, has been transferred by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia to the Penn Realty Trust. There is a large 11-story stone and granite building valued at \$266,500 standing on 4740 square feet of land, carrying \$483,500, making a total assessment of \$750,000.

### SUMMER COTTAGES SOLD

The Frank W. Reynolds estate consisting of the summer villa, "The Arches," together with half acre of land at Kennerly, has been sold to Maurice J. Freeman for occupancy. Asking price was \$17,000.

Edith M. H. Saunders has sold to Emery W. Clark her valuable estate at the extreme easterly end of Point Alorton. The property consists of a 10-room house adapted for year-round occupancy together with a double lot containing 12,500 square feet. The price asked was \$10,000. The new owner will occupy after extensive alterations.

Sale is also reported of four of the cottages on Atlantic Hill, Nantasket. The Senator cottage containing 10 rooms together with about 6000 square feet of land was sold to W. H. Carter for \$4250. The Dun Eden, consisting of an eight-room cottage and about 10,000 square feet of land, was sold to John J. Hurley for \$2775. The Barnabee cottage and about 5000 square feet of land was sold for \$4800 to W. H. Carter.

Rock cottage brought the highest price of the day, which was \$3200. There is a land area of 14,000 square feet. It was purchased by W. H. Carter. These houses were a part of the estate belonging to Ethel D. Eldred. Houghton & Rich were the brokers in all these sales.

### IN THE ROXBURYS

All the papers have gone to record in a sale made by Jacob Gordon to Michael J. Doyle, who now resells to Myer Silverman, an estate situated at 36 Whitney Street, Roxbury, consisting of a three story brick house, also three story frame house in the rear, with 2550 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$5200, and \$1700 of that amount is land value.

Bertha Singer has bought a lot of vacant land on Seaver Street, containing 12,774 square feet, assessed in the name of Edward J. Sampson for \$5800.

Final papers have been placed on record in the sale of two frame dwellings located at 65 Call Street on 3000 square feet of land extending through to 48 Newburn Street, both being assessed for \$2600 including \$900 on the land. Minnie F. McDonald was the grantor, and Edna N. Pope the purchaser.

### DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The estate of Helen G. Chick has sold a lot of land on the southerly side of Esmond Street, Dorchester, containing 5637 square feet, taxed for \$2000. The purchaser, A. B. Reed, buys for improvement.

Another sale of Dorchester realty has been consummated whereby Angelo Cuno takes title to five houses on Gouldville Terrace. The property carries a total tax valuation of \$17,800, of which \$5000 is on the 12,000 square feet of land. Augustus F. Arnold, administrator, was the grantor. Houghton & Rich were the brokers in both transactions.

Murray Smith has sold to Lillie B. Titus, who resold to Lucy M. Corbett, a frame dwelling located 48 Magnolia Street on 7000 square feet of land extending through to Alexander Avenue. The total assessment is \$7000, of which \$2500 is land value.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUMMER PLACE "Lakeside Farm," Tuftonborough, N. H., belonging to Harry T. Hayes, having a large frontage on Lake Winnepesaukee and comprising 12 acres of land, a two-story house containing modern conveniences, together with several outbuildings, has been sold to John Palmer Gavit, through Chapin's Farm Agency.

### PROMOTERS OF OZARK TRAIL ORGANIZE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—More than 500 enthusiastic Ozark Trail promoters from cities and towns along the Rock Island Railroad from Oklahoma City to McLean, Tex., met at Elk City recently and perfected an organization for the completion of what is known as the northern route of the Ozark Trail, says a special to the Oklahomaian. A central organization was perfected with E. J. Murphy, as president. A committee was appointed to go over the road and investigate the route and propose such changes as may be necessary for the action of the organization.

## SHIPPING NEWS

The American-Hawaiian steamer Missouriian from Genoa via Gibraltar, under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company, docked at Mystic Docks today bringing two stowaways and 35 hostlers. The stowaways claim to be United States citizens and after presenting their United States passports were allowed to land. They are said to be members of the crew of a Norwegian steamship which was sold in Naples and left them stranded. A large cargo of grain, steel and horses will be taken on here for a voyage to St. Nazaire, France. The steamer sailed to Honolulu from New York and as it was the first steamer to make the trip from New York via the Panama canal the captain was presented with a bronze tablet by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce. On the trip here the vessel had wireless communications from the French liner Espagne, which said the French steamer was being pursued by a German submarine while one day out from Bordeaux. Later advices stated that the submarine had been eluded. Although the Espagne is due in New York today it had not arrived up to noon.

The tank steamer Currier arrived in Boston today from Matanzas, Cuba, with 1,400,000 gallons of molasses, 900,000 gallons of which will be discharged here and the rest in New York.

Bringing a cargo of fruit from Port Limon, Costa Rica, the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose entered port this morning and docked at Long Wharf where the cargo will be discharged. Two passengers were brought by the San Jose besides the cargo of fruit, consisting of 32,000 bunches bananas, 34 boxes of oranges and 13 boxes of grapefruit. This evening the steamer will sail for New York City, where it will be floated into drydock for scraping and painting. The Esparta, owned by the same company, is due this afternoon from New York City after undergoing its semiannual overhauling. Tomorrow the Esparta will sail for Havana and Port Limon, with a capacity cargo of general merchandise.

The schooner Mabelle E. Leavitt arrived at Gloucester this morning, with a fare of 3000 pounds fresh mackerel and a fleet of gill netters entered with a total of 75,000 pounds of fish, mostly pollock.

Groundfish arrivals at the Boston Fish Pier today include the steamers Heroine and Swell, with 33,700 and 51,800 pounds, respectively, and these schooners: Bay State 57,000 pounds, Arethusa 28,200, Stilleto 75,000, Henry Marshall 11,600, Ruth 24,600, Valerie 31,000, Hortense 15,300, Pythian 6700, Ethel B. Penny 13,500, Rita A. Viator 5300. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$10.75@14, market cod \$5@7.25, haddock \$5@6, steak pollock \$3.75@4.50, large hake \$5, small hake \$2, steak cusk \$4.50.

Three overseas steamers sailed for England last night from Boston carrying large supplies of grain, flour, munitions and general merchandise. The British steamer Devonian sailed for Liverpool, the Cunard liner Cloughmont started for London, and the Russian steamer Algor carried a capacity cargo to Manchester.

### PORT OF BOSTON

#### Arrivals

Strs San Jose, McKinnon, Port Limon; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me; Ontario, Pond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

Tugs Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, twg bgs Barry, Cumru and Eagle Hill; Nottingham, Hansen, Portland, twg bgs L & W and B C C Nos. 1 and 9; Charles W. Parker Jr., Belvin, Sewalls Point, twg bgs Helen, Edith and W. J. Lermond.

Schooner William Bisbee, Ward, Philadelphia.

#### Cleared

Strs Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Portland; Kershaw, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

## ONTARIO JEWS ARE FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN

TORONTO, Ont.—"Jewish Settlements in Northern Ontario" is the subject of an article, recently published, by Dr. Julius J. Price of this city. In part, Dr. Price writes as follows:

"Along the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railroad there are numerous Jewish settlers. At North Bay we find several Jewish families who are employed for the most part in the clothing business. They manage to make a comfortable living but the city luxuries are denied them. They are separated from friends and relations and are lonely and isolated. At Cobalt we find another Jewish settlement. Here the Jewish storekeepers cater to the miners. At Haliburton there are also several Jewish storekeepers who for the last few years have been doing a fairly prosperous business."

"Englehart, the only divisional point on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railroad, is the center of Jewish activity in Northern Ontario. The principal business men of the town are Jews and they are held in high esteem by their Christian neighbors. The hotel of the town is owned and managed by a Jew, and I am informed that the establishment is well patronized by Jewish as well as by Christian tourists and salesmen."

"There are quite a number of Jewish farmers in the vicinity who are for the most part Russian Jews. The farmers are prosperous, for nowhere in

## OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—NEW YORK



always,  
*A Touch of Distinction*

The very words of a woman of fashion who did us the honor to review our modes for Autumn and Winter

'Always, a touch of distinction'—she said, as one by one the models were displayed for her criticism—or approval

Perhaps you, too, already know of this distinctive note, from a long and pleasurable acquaintance with our store

But it will be our aim to remind you every little while, that you will find in an Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s garment—a delightful touch of distinction—always!

## WESTERN GROCERS ELECT OFFICERS

Ontario are the farms as productive as in the North.

At Krugersdof, seven miles north of Engelbart, there is a prosperous Jewish farming district.

"Several Jewish families have made their homes at Porquos Junction. The Jews of this town are not as prosperous as the Jews of the neighboring towns and villages, but they manage to make quite a comfortable livelihood. It is 28 miles from Porquos Junction to Cochrane, one of the largest towns of Northern Ontario. The Jew has as yet not ventured any farther in Northern Ontario than Cochrane, which has the largest Jewish population of any town in Northern Ontario. The two largest general stores and the hotel are owned and controlled by Jews and the cartage and automobile service is also in Jewish hands. The Jew plays quite a prominent role in the business world of Cochrane."

"On the whole, Northern Ontario offers vast opportunities to the Jews who care to leave the congested Jewish districts of the large cities and make their homes in the more free and advantageous district."

### SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

A business meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held Wednesday, Nov. 22, at the rooms of the New England Women's Club, 585 Boylston street. The legislative program for the year and methods of developing political district organizations will be discussed.

### PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Ventnor

City, N. J., which in a few years has grown from a stretch of sandy beach to one of the prettiest residential resorts along the New Jersey coast, has organized and incorporated a board of trade, says the North American. Several Philadelphians are officers of the organization.

### Paris-Loeser

## Millinery

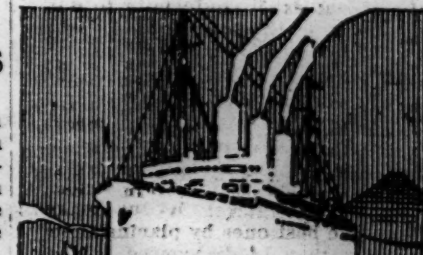
WONDERFUL new White Hats, such as have become the fashion in Paris—and incidentally New York. Quite the latest idea in millinery, and one of the most effective for many seasons.

Luxurious Hats of fur, or fur trimmed models, including all the flat trims, including the fashionable rabbit, that Paris is calling "Liege" or Lapin Argent. All of the flat furs, kolinsky, mole, Hudson seal (musquash) and the summer ermine or "blonde ermine."

Not only the accepted Turbans, but larger Hats, edged with fur, with fur ornaments, with fur bands.

Tailored Hats, \$14 and up.  
Dress Hats, \$20 to \$50.

Frederick Loeser & Co.  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



### Quickest Time

Across Pacific

10 Days to Japan

Round Trip Fare \$350

15 Days to China

Round Trip \$457.50

17 Days to Manila

Round Trip \$457.50

On luxurious Canadian-Pacific liners

Empress of Russia

Empress of Asia

Optional overland tour through Japan and Korea to Peking, for additional \$50

One way via Honolulu if desired.

Our offices at each port assist travelers in planning for itineraries and reliable guides.

Full information cheerfully given. Phone, call or write.

E. F. L. Sturges, General Agent, Passenger Department, 222 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



### CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

## Fall River Line

TO

## New York

Best Train with Parlor Car

Lv. South Station (Daily) 5:00 P. M.

Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Fare \$3.00

City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and Court Sts., Phone Fort Hill 2729.

NOW is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and visit

## HONOLULU

Suva, New Zealand, Australia

The Pacific Passenger Steamers

R.M.S. "Mauretania" (10,000 tons) R.M.S. "Hibernia" (10,000 tons)

Sail from Vancouver, B.C. Nov. 22, Dec. 5, Jan. 17, Feb. 18

Round Pacific Tour, 100% up, Honolulu, \$100 up

For further particulars apply Can. Pacific, 222 Washington St., N.Y., or to Can. Agent, Royal Mail Line, 450 Broadway St., Vancouver, B.C.

Raymond - Whitcomb Tours

The Height of Luxury in Travel.

21 Temple Place 222 Washington Street

# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET ADVANCES BUT LATER REACTS

Steel Common Striking Feature  
for Big Dealings and New  
High Record—War Issues Up  
—List Does Not Hold

New York stock market prices opened higher this morning and considerable strength was displayed in the first few minutes, but the tone became uncertain and reactions from the previous best were substantial in a number of cases.

Trading in United States Steel common was striking. It opened on a block of 20,000 shares over a range of from more than a point to 1/2 of a point higher than Monday afternoon's closing figure. These prices made new high record levels for the issue. Subsequently it sold even higher than at the opening and then it reacted fairly sharply. Dealings in the stock were on a big scale. War stocks were the particular features, although there were many large gains throughout the list before the recession set in.

There was little of interest to the early Boston stock market today. The tone was about firm.

The New York market was heavy late in the first half-hour.

Boston also softened.

The New York market was swayed violently at times by conflicting reports as to the outcome of the presidential election. The opening prices were predicated on the election of Hughes. When reports came in that the trend was toward Wilson stocks became very weak. Then as the reports became less aggressively Wilsonward stocks again began to improve, helped by the expressed views of some traders that prices were bound to advance whether Hughes or Wilson won. Some of the specialties bounded upward at a rapid rate. Steel, after opening up 1/4 at 124 1/2, declined to 122 1/2 and then rose quickly on heavy sales to 126 before midday. Other steel issues were particularly strong. Sloss-Sheffield soaring to 81, a gain of 6 points over Monday's closing. Railway Steel Spring, Republic Steel, Pressed Steel Car and Lackawanna Steel were prominent in the rise.

Central Leather, after opening up 1 1/4 at 104 1/4, receded to 103 1/4 and then spurted to 110. The Marine issues were buoyant.

Nova Scotia Steel jumped three points in Boston to 144. Mass. Gas opened up 1/2 at 93 1/2, dropped the fraction and then jumped to 94 1/2 before midday. Gulf common opened off 1/4 at 106 1/2 and advanced nearly three points.

In the early afternoon there were further advances followed by a considerable reaction and again by another moderate rise before the beginning of the last hour. A feature of the Boston market was a good advance in Ahmcek.

### COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report issued by the Census Bureau today places the quantity of cotton ginned from the growth of 1916 prior to Nov. 1 at 8,619,063 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 7,878,886 bales in 1915 and 9,826,912 bales in 1914.

### PIERCE ARROW'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new corporation called the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Corporation is to be formed to take over the present Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company. New corporation will have 100,000 shares of 8 per cent convertible preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common, no par value.

### COTTON EXPORTS GREATER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce reports exports of cotton for week ended Nov. 4 at 209,000 bales compared with 112,932 in the similar week last year; for the season exports 1,964,290, compared with 1,866,130 in similar period a year ago.

### NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 42.65@43; lead, spot and Nov. 7.05, quiet.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday probably fair; moderate west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to light and probably Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight.

For Northern New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Thursday, probably rain.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

5 a. m. 46.0 a. m. 53.0  
12 noon 50.0 6 p. m. 50.0

### IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)  
Albany 48.0 New Orleans 68.0  
Buffalo 48.0 New York 68.0  
Chicago 48.0 Philadelphia 68.0  
Cincinnati 48.0 Pittsburgh 68.0  
Denver 48.0 Portland, Me. 68.0  
Des Moines 48.0 Portland, Ore. 68.0  
Jacksonville 48.0 St. Francisco 68.0  
Kansas City 48.0 St. Louis 68.0  
Nantucket 48.0 Washington 68.0

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:29 High water  
Sun sets 4:30 3:50 a. m. 10:21 p. m.  
Length of day 10:21 Moon sets 5:10 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	146	146	146	146
Ajax Rubber	73	74 1/2	73	74
Alaska Gold	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Alaska Ju.	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chal.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chal. pf.	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am B Sugar	104	105 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
ABSF&C pf.	190	190	190	190
Am Can.	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Can pf.	114	114	114	114
Am Car Fy.	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Cot Oil pf.	102	102	102	102
Am Express	136	136	136	136
Am H & L	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am H & L pf.	72	75 1/2	71	71
Am Ice Sec.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Am Linsed.	26	26	26	26
Am Linsed pf.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.	95	96	92 1/2	93
Am Loco pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt g.	112 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	66	66 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	122 1/2	119	119 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Woolen	56 1/2	57 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Wool pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Writ pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	51	51 1/2
Am Zinc	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	85	85	83 1/2	82 1/2
Anaconda	98 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	97
Asso Oil.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison	109	109	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchison pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf	107 1/2	109 1/2	106	107 1/2
At Gulf pf.	72	72 1/2	71	71
At Coast L.	124	124	124	124
Bald Loco.	88	90 1/2	86 1/2	88
Balt & Ohio	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Barrett Co.	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Beth Steel	684	684	675	675
BFGoodrich	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Brook R. T.	85	85	85	85
Brown Sh. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Bruna Term.	9	9	9	9
Butte & Sup.	68 1/2	69	67	67
Cal Petrol.	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Can Pacific	174	174 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Ct Leather	104 1/2	110	103 1/2	107 1/2
Ches & Ohio	70	70	68 1/2	68 1/2
CM&ST Paul.	95 1/2	97	95 1/2	95 1/2
CM&ST Paul pf.	127	127	127	127
Chan Motor	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chi R & Pac.	36	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chi & West.	16	16	15	15
C&G West pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chi & N.W.	128 1/2	131	128 1/2	129 1/2
CCC & St. L.	60	60	60	60
Chile Cop.	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	65	65	63 1/2	63 1/2
Col Fuel	56	56	54	54
Col Gas & El.	46 1/2	46 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col South.	36	36	36	36
Col So 1st pf.	62	62	62	62
Con Can	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Con Gas	139 1/2	140	139	139
Con Gas Balt.	126 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Con Gas Balt Rts	2	2	2	2
Corn Prod.	20	20	18 1/2	19
Corn Prod pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cruc Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	92	92
Cruc Steel pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124
Cuban C Sug.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	99	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
Del & Lac.	240	240	240	240
Denver	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Denver pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	46	46
Deere pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Dome Mins.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
DSS & A pf.	15	15	15	15
Erie	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	54	54	53 1/2	54
Gen Electric	183 1/2	184	182	182 1/2
G Motors pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	119 1/2	120	119	119
Green Can	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Gulf States	99	103 1/2	99	103 1/2
Gulf Sta 2d pf.	98 1/2	104	98 1/2	104
Harv of N.J.	118	118	118	118
Ill Central	109	109	103 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	68	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	26	26	25	25
Int Ag Corp pf.	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Int Cor	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19
Int Mer Mar.	41	45 1/2	40 1/2	43
I Mer Mar pf.	117 1/2	121 1/2	116	120
In Nickel Ct.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51
In Paper	66 1/2	67 1/2	64 1/2	65
In Paper pf.	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2
Kan City So	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kelley Tires	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Kenne Cop.	55 1/2	56	53 1/2	54 1/2
Lack Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	90	91 1/2
Laclede Gas	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
Lee R & T Ct.	42 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lehigh Val.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Loose Willes	26 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
L-W 1st pf.	87	87	87	87
Mackay Cos.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Mackay pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Max Motor	83 1/2	83 1/2	82	82
Maxwell 1st pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84	84
Maxwell 2d pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
May Co.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Mex Petrol.	112 1/2	114	110	110 1/2
Miami	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mo & K T.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mo Pacific	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pac Ct.	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Nat Enamel	35 1/2	35 1/2	33	33
Nat Lead	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Nevada Con.	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
NYA Brake	161	161	159 1/2	159 1/2
NY Central	109 1/2	110	108	108 1/2
NYNH & H.	62	62	60 1/2	61
N.W. & W.	144 1/2	145	142 1/2	142 1/2
N.W. & W pf.	87	87	87	87

North Pac.....	113	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
O Cities Gas.....	83 1/2	84	82 1/2	82 1/2
O & W.....	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ont Silver.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Owens BotM.....	94	94	94	94
Pacific Mail.....	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	25 1/2
Penn.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
Peoples Gas.....	112	112 1/2	112	112
Peoria & E.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Phila Co.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Pitts Coalctf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	41	42 1/2
Pressed St.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	74	74
Press S pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	106	106
Ray Con.....	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Reading.....	111 1/2	112	109 1/2	109 1/2
Rdg 1st pf.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Repub I & S.....	81	82 1/2	78	79
Rep I & S pf.....	115	115	115	115
Ry Steel Sp.....	54 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Saxon Motor.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Seabard A L.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seabard A L pf.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shat Ari.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	31	31
Sloss Shef.....	75 1/2	81	75	79 1/2
So Pacific.....	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
So Ry.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
So Ry pf.....	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Stnd Mfl.....	106	106	106	106
StL & S F w.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
StL S W.....	27	27	27	27
StL S W pf.....	50	50	50	50
Studebaker.....	129	130 1/2	128	129 1/2
Stutz Motor.....	68	68	67	67
Tenn Cop.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Texas Co.....	228	228	225	225
Texas Pac.....	18	18 1/2	18	18
Tex Pland Tr.....	158	158	158	158
Third Ave.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53
TSTL & Wpf ctf.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15
Union B & P.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
U B & P pf.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
U B & P new 105.....	106	106	105	105
Union Pac.....	152	153 1/2	150 1/2	151
Union Pac pf.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
United Fruit.....	163	163 1/2	162	162
UnRysSF.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
UnRysSF pf.....	22	22	22	22
US C I P.....	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
US C I P pf.....	67	67	67	67
US R R.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
US Rubber.....	61 1/2	62	60 1/2	60 1/2
US Rub pf.....	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
US S R.....	75	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
US S R pf.....	51	51	51	51
US Steel.....	124 1/2	126	121 1/2	124 1/2
US Steel pf.....	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
Utah Copper.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Utah So.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
V-C Chem.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
V I O & C.....	57	58	57	58
Wabash.....	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Wabash pf A.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Wabash pf B.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Wells Fargo.....	136 1/2	136 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
W Maryland.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
West Union.....	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Westinghous.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	65	65 1/2
W & L E.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	38	38 1/2
W & L E ctf.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
W & L E 2d pf.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
White Motor.....	55	56	54 1/2	55
Willys-Over.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Woolworth.....	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
W-O pf.....	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON WOOL  
PRICES WELL  
MAINTAINED

Sales of Territory Wools Still in the Lead—Noticeable Speculative Tendency Noted in the Market

A very strong wool market is being maintained, with sales of territory wools still in the lead. With the presidential election over some dealers are now looking for a further rise on certain territory wools and possibly on other kinds of wools as well. There has been a noticeable speculative tendency among dealers this week, and this was especially marked Tuesday. Territory wools have advanced a cent a pound in the grease. Large transfers have been reported during the past 10 days on these wools. Ohio fleeces have also sold exceptionally well.

South American wools are quoted, for the best grades, as high as 49c, and, therefore, would bring 50c in the open market for round lots. There is so little of the foreign wool available that South American wools are greatly in demand. It looks as though later on Americans may be able to buy faulty merinos in Australia; but if American competition should be allowed at present, prices would reach such high levels that English buyers would practically be forced out of the market.

Not much activity can be reported in crossbreds. New Zealand and Australia have witnessed heavy rains of late, so that not only will the wool be in a fairly clean condition when sheared, but ample feeding material will be afforded for the flocks of these countries. Scoured wools, both foreign and domestic, have sold well to mill buyers rather than among dealers. Several mills are increasing floor space in order to be able to take care of the larger output. A Rhode Island mill, manufacturing worsteds, opened last week, after having been closed for six months on account of a strike. The mills have been conspicuous among the buyers in the market during the week and they are ready to duplicate previous orders for buyers on the spring of 1917 season's goods. The mills have bought especially large quantities for the heavyweight season. The dealer who holds goods a long time now may not realize the profit that can be derived from stocks which are kept moving as prices increase. A maximum price must be reached sometime, as we all know. The question that most of us are asking is, "When?"

Wool goods for suitings seem likely to be less expensive than worsteds. The result of this has been that more wools of the cheaper sort are being purchased by some makers of fine clothing. Before long the mills are expected to quote prices on further fall of 1917 goods.

China wools are still high, as well as scarce. Scoured foreign wools, Cape twelve months are quotable at 87¢90c and short combings bring from 80¢83c at present with indications of a rising market. Shipment on all wools for the week have been far in excess of receipts. Only a small amount of piled wools is available in this market today, with B supers quoted at 63¢73c, C supers at 60¢62c and A supers ranging from 66¢72c.

The London market maintains an exceedingly firm tone, with prices steadily moving upward. The Allies are preparing for another winter's supply of garments in anticipation of continued activity of the European conflict. Some of the wools are so high that the Government is substituting finer worsteds in the manufacture of blankets. The scarcity of raw material and labor interferes, both abroad and in the United States, with production, although factories and mills seem to be running at full capacity. The demand in all lines continues to be heavy and it has been proved, in the months just past, that high prices do not deter buyers. It is the belief that prosperity is due in great measure to the heavy orders from the Allies and there seems to be no prospect of abatement in these as yet.

PREMIUMS PAID  
IN PIG IRON TRADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exporters are actively in market for pig iron and are paying 31 per cent premium over prices current for domestic shipment, but the home market is advancing by leaps and bounds, furnace masters refusing to name firm prices except from hour to hour. One lot of 4000 tons of No. 2 southern foundry iron has been sold for export to Norway at \$21 per ton following foreign sales of 15,000 tons at \$20, furnace, for shipment early next year. Another sale has been made for export to Australia. Steel making iron is strong. Inquiries are still in the market for about 60,000 tons for export to France and Italy and 40,000 tons for domestic shipment.

## NORWEGIAN NEWS PRINT PRICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Norwegian paper makers, after conference with the Government, have agreed to supply news print to publishers at a price of 2 kroner per kg. Export price is advanced to 5 kroner, or about 2½ times domestic price. These prices are equivalent to 2.63 cents and 0.7 cents a pound, respectively.

BOOKINGS OF  
C A R ORDERS  
SUBSTANTIAL

Approximately \$45,000,000 of Business Taken Last Month, Not Including Foreign Orders

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Car builders booked approximately \$45,000,000 of business in October. Freight car orders aggregate 25,288 cars and passenger 390 cars. No foreign orders are included. Totals for 10 months are 119,832 freight and 1237 passenger cars, compared with 104,530 freight and 1092 passengers in 10 months of 1915. The increase in prices for 10 months of this year over last year averages about 25 per cent. Present level of prices is an advance of 35 per cent to 100 per cent, varying with type of car, over a year ago.

The last month's buying is not a spurt. Demand for equipment apparently is growing, for number of cars now actively under negotiation exceeds October's total business. Excluding foreign requirements there are at least 35,000 freight cars on formal inquiries. September was the best previous month of the year, with orders placed for 16,340 cars. October was better than September by 9000 cars, and it would surprise no one if 40,000 or even 50,000 cars, ordered in November.

Baltimore & Ohio road has ordered 2000 box cars from Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company; Erie 100 box cars from Standard Steel Car Company; Atlantic Coast Line 1200 flat and 500 box cars from Barney & Smith Car Company; Burlington 500 steel gondolas from Pressed Steel Car Company; Chicago & Northwestern, 200 stock, Barney & Smith; and Wilson & Co., Chicago, 250 refrigerator cars from Haskell & Barker Car Co. The latter has also taken 800 box and 200 automobile cars for Soo Line. American Car & Foundry Company has received orders for 200 tank cars for Cosden & Co., 20 for Pierce Oil Corporation, and 10 for Diamond Gasoline Corporation.

Inquiries include: Burlington road, 2000 box; Great Northern, 2000 box and 1000 refrigerator; Illinois Central, 3000 gondola or general service; Ohio Cities Gas, 200 tank; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 1000 stock and, according to expectations, 4000 cars of other types; Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, 1000; Union Pacific, 1000 automobile and 1500 or more box; and Baltimore & Ohio, 1000 hopper cars. New York Central has received bids on 1000 to 2000 cars, in addition to previous orders for 10,000, and is expected to close soon. Reading is buying 2000 hopper cars. Roads controlled by the Steel Corporation are reported in the market for 2000 or more hopper cars.

New York Central has placed a large order for passenger cars, awarding 50 coaches to Pressed Steel Car Company, 25 baggage cars to Pullman Company and 100 to American Car & Foundry. Baltimore & Ohio has ordered 100 cars, including 75 coaches, five passenger and baggage 10 express and 10 postal cars from Pullman, Illinois Central is inquiring for 11 passenger train cars for Central of Georgia.

AUSTRALIAN  
NOTE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Australia.—Commonwealth notes representing a face value of \$45,123,529, 10 were in circulation at the end of August and the gold reserve held by the treasury stood at \$16,374,206. The number, denomination and amount of the notes were as follows:

Denomination	Number	Amount
10s.....	2,938,129	\$1,469,064 10. 0
5s.....	10,106,055	10,106,055 0. 0
1s.....	1,105,280	1,105,280 0. 0
10s.....	224,796	2,247,960 0. 0
5s.....	23,190	463,800 0. 0
1s.....	23,159	1,157,950 0. 0
10s.....	11,441	1,144,100 0. 0
5s.....	23,010	23,010,000 0. 0

Total, 14,454,970 \$45,123,529 10. 0

OCTOBER METAL  
PRICE AVERAGES

Practically all metal prices worked into higher ground during October. Compared with price levels of a year ago it is found that a single exception exists to the rule that substantial advances have been established, that being spelter, which has fallen back to considerably less than 50 per cent of the 1915 top.

Comparative averages of October, compiled by the Engineering & Mining Journal, follow (cents):

	1916	1915
Copper pound.....	27.193	17.686
Spelter, pound.....	5.259	12.2
Lead, pound.....	7.09	4.50
Silver, ounce.....	67.855	49.385

## GERMAN DYES COMING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Customs Department announces that with special permission from Great Britain, a shipment of dyes reported to be worth \$1,000,000 is now en route to New York from Germany for use by this Government in printing paper money. The dyes were shipped through Holland and are on board liner Nieuw Amsterdam.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges.....	\$27,469,569	\$32,424,220
Balance.....	4,307,336	2,630,636

Local United States subtreasury debit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$43,269.

MARYLAND ROAD'S  
AFFAIRS ARE NOW  
BEING IMPROVED

Stockholders' Equity Protected and Funded Debt Reduced Under Readjustment Plan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In planning readjustment of Western Maryland Railway, President Gray has accomplished several important things. He has protected stockholders' equity to the fullest extent compatible with sound financing and has scaled down funded debt and fixed charges and provided comprehensive machinery for financing improvements and betterments to cover future needs.

Treatment of stockholders is important in that it extends to them an opportunity on favorable terms to protect their equity, which for the last three years has been in jeopardy and would not improbably have been wiped out had not the well-known financial backers of the property carried it over the trying period of the last three years without a receivership.

To pay off the floating debt of approximately \$21,250,000, this amount of cash must be procured. In addition to getting par for par in stock of reorganized company, holders of both classes of existing stock are given privilege of purchasing new first preferred at par, \$18,000,000 of which will be issued and proceeds of which will pay off an equal amount of note indebtedness.

To stockholders who elect to subscribe for pro rata share of first preferred there will be given a valuable bonus in proportionate amounts in stock of Davis Coal & Coke Company and other stock representing ownership of a 22,000-acre coal reserve owned but not yet developed by Western Maryland.

Stockholders are permitted to retain their equity and are given opportunity to participate in the growing company earnings as well as ownership in coal properties. This appears to be liberal, as note holders have been and are in position either to wipe the stock out or subject it to heavy assessments.

The plan should end the company's financial troubles, as funded debt is reduced \$15,955,000, or \$25,195 a mile, and charges are reduced \$897,300, or \$1416 per mile. Balance of funds necessary to liquidate floating debt and provide a working capital will be secured through sale of \$5,000,000 of the new first and refunding bonds.

About \$20,000,000 of improvements in last few years include a new grain elevator at Baltimore with capacity of 1,900,000 bushels, construction of branch lines to reach limestone quarries of the Steel Corporation and coal mines of Consolidation Coal Company. Equipment has been increased by purchase of 8000 steel coal cars of 55 tons capacity and 15 Mallet compound locomotives of modern type. Track and terminal improvements have also been extensively made to handle a greatly increased traffic and constantly growing output of its own and Consolidation Coal Company's mines.

SOUTH EXPECTS  
OVER BILLION  
FOR ITS COTTON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The South probably will get considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 for this season's cotton crop coupled with high prices to be received for by-products.

The South is selling only as necessity demands. Cotton growers have evidently long since decided the great opportunity of the South to see real prosperity for the first time since the Civil War has arrived.

It matters little whether the war ends or not, the world wants the cotton that makes up this season's short crop and is willing to pay highest prices since the Civil War for the staple. Even present quotations are not tempting holders, for they are jealously guarding their cotton and farmers from many leading cotton growers indicate they expect to get 30 cents and even over that price for every pound they hold.

Many believed recent break of 150 points in the futures market would have tempted holders to liquidate some of their cotton but the South held tight. Home consumers, England, France, Italy and other allied countries must pay the price for the cotton held in the South if they want it. The interesting question in the trade is where will Germany and Austria get their cotton and what prices will they pay should the war end next year?

FRISCO ROAD'S  
BOND OFFERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lee, Higginson & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company have purchased and formed a syndicate to sell \$8,516,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railway prior lien 5 per cent bonds, due 1950. Offerings of bonds are being made at price of 90 and interest to yield more than 5½ per cent.

These bonds are part of the \$25,000,000 5 per cent bonds issued under prior lien mortgage in connection with reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco.

## BOSTON PORTS COMMERCE

Boston's foreign trade in week ended Nov. 4 compares:

	1916	1915
Imports.....	\$1,325,137	\$2,003,219
Exports.....	9,001,159	1,374,388

Since Jan 1—  
Imports.....171,236,064 134,963,945  
Exports.....194,744,281 104,643,639

COLORADO AND  
SOUTHERN ROAD  
REPORT FOR YEAR

The Colorado & Southern Railway has issued its report for the year ended June 30 last. The income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Operating revenues.....	\$15,707,311	\$14,172,978
Operating expenses.....	9,978,609	10,110,875
Net revenue.....	5,728,702	4,062,103
Taxes.....	736,137	616,588
Operating income.....	4,992,565	3,445,515
Other income.....	597,028	655,272
Total income.....	5,589,594	4,100,838
Charges.....	3,366,600	3,485,688
Net income.....	2,222,994	615,149
Divs. sink fds. etc.....	1,020,819	61,382
Surplus.....	1,202,175	553,767

The operating results of the receiver of the Trinity & Brazos Valley show a deficit in net operating revenue of \$112,215, to which there was added for tax and miscellaneous items \$113,397, creating a net income deficit for the year of \$225,613.

The report states that business of the company has shown considerable increase during the past year, making necessary increased expenditures for additional plant and facilities. In common with the railroads generally there has been an increase in taxes and some items of expense, which can be expected to continue.

The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows cash of \$3,641,772; total current assets \$5,998,120; total current liabilities \$2,224,006; profit and loss surplus \$2,630,945; total corporate surplus \$11,621,134 and total assets and liabilities of \$129,798,511.

FOURTH QUARTER  
STEEL EARNINGS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Forecasts of the Steel Corporation's earnings in Pittsburgh steel circles ranged a little below and a little above \$90,000,000, so that the earnings as reported fell \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 short of average forecast.

Failure of earnings to increase materially from second to third quarter was of course due to greatly reduced production in July and August, when the weather was unprecedentedly hot and the men showed a decided disinclination to work. June output was about 1,300,000 tons and it is stated that about 350,000 tons of production were lost from this rate, in July and August, which would indicate output in the third quarter of about 3,550,000 tons. With the earnings reported, the profits per ton appear to have averaged \$2.50 greater than in June.

There was a large increase in prices on sales made for shipment after July 1 compared with sales for the first half year, but at the end of June the mills were far behind in shipments, hence the large increase in realized prices occurs in September and later months, and it is fair to assume an increase in profits in fourth quarter, compared with third quarter, of fully \$3 a ton. With shipments averaging 1,300,000 tons a month in the fourth quarter, and with allowance for decreased earnings from ore transportation, the fourth quarter earnings should still come out at somewhat above \$100,000,000.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 8

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—L. L. Crandall; U. S. Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Binghamton, N. Y.—W. L. Herlick; U. S. Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Conners; U. S. Chicago—H. A. Bollman and S. L. Levi of Sels, Schwab & Co.; Essex. Chicago—James Dumphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago—O'Connor of O'Connor Bros. Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour. Havana—Jose Escudero of Martinez Suarez Co. Montreal—L. Salet; U. S. Montreal—P. Carter; U. S. Milwaukee—H. Rouss of Rich Shoe Co. New Bern—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Co.; Essex. Newport News, Va.—H. Weger; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex. New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S. New York—J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st. Philadelphia—Andrew G. Kuenz; U. S. Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Rosner; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S. Philadelphia—H. Bennett; U. S. Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—William Kaufman of Sommes & Kaufman; Tour. Savannah—F. Roster of Universal Shoe Co.; U. S. Savannah—M. L. Well and J. Berg of E. A. Well Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—L. Mathes; U. S. St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Avery. LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenbach; Tour. Baltimore—David Schwab; U. S. Leicester, Eng.—Nell Tracey of Davies & Co.; Ltd. Lynnburg—J. W. Craddock and L. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour. Montreal—A. Gauthier; U. S. Montreal—H. Sauve of Sauve & Ferras; U. S. Montreal—J. I. Chouinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—Frank J. Dougherty; U. S. Philadelphia—L. D. Ziegler Jr. of Ziegler Bros.; Essex. Rotterdam, Holland—M. P. Ross of M. P. Ross & Co.; Essex. St. Louis—W. F. McElroy of McElroy Sloan Shoe Co.; Tour.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visitors to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

RISING INTEREST  
RATES SHOWN BY  
FOREIGN LOANS

Each New Issue of Great Britain Pays Greater Charges Than Previous One—Reach 6 P. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As Great Britain's financing progresses, there is a notable stiffening of interest rate of each new issue. The new three year 6 per cent exchequer bonds are a case in point. Starting at outset of the war with a war loan bearing 3½ per cent interest, England has successively followed it up with the 4½ per cent war loan, treasury bills at 5 per cent, exchequer 5s. exchequer 3s (yielding 5½ per cent at present prices), more recently the two-year collateral loan on a 5½ per cent basis, and just lately the three-year collateral loan bearing a 5½ per cent rate. Now come the new 6 per cent exchequer bonds.

These rising interest rates are apparently setting a new standard of investment yields for the British investor. They are also mitigating to some extent his heavier income tax burdens. But effect of these later loans at higher yields is to bring returns on other securities to higher levels, other things being equal. In fact this is what is happening, and Government issues on the London Stock Exchange are selling at such a discount as to bring the yield measurably up to that of the latest issues. The French loan, selling to yield 5½ per cent, is also having effect of bringing other loans into competition.

When it is pointed out that before the war 4 per cent was considered excellent as a yield from the most gilt-edged securities, and with consols returning about 3½ per cent at that time, it will be seen how greatly, proportionately, war financing has affected interest returns. Consols, for instance, are now selling to yield 4.30 per cent. Before the war the French investor was satisfied with 3 per cent, which illustrates the conservatism of Continental as well as British investment. Average yield for 40 active, representative bonds on the New York Stock Exchange is just under 5 per cent. These, however, include no war loans.

For example, the 4½ per cent war loan selling on the London Stock Exchange at 95 yields 5.20 per cent if redeemed in 1925, and 4.33 per cent if redeemed in 1945. The 3½ per cent war loan at 85 returns 5.65 per cent if redeemed in 1925, and 5.20 per cent if maturing in 1928. Consols are affected by competition with these since they yield about 4.3 per cent. The French loan's yield is 5½ per cent. War expenditure certificates are returning more than 6 per cent at present prices, and one-year treasury bills at 84½ return 5½ per cent. The various 5 per cent exchequer bonds are now priced to return over 6 per cent and even the exchequer 3s yield 5.54 per cent at present market. In the foreign markets it is the French loan which is setting the standard. Argentine Republic bond yields range from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent, Chilean from 5½ to 6½, Chinese from 5½ per cent up to 7 per cent and Japanese from 4½ per cent to 5½ per cent.

CONSOLIDATED  
GAS COMPANY  
OF BALTIMORE

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, Md., for four months ended Oct. 31 reported a larger ratio of gain in new business than for fiscal year ended June 30. In the fiscal year the company closed industrial electric power contracts aggregating 34,662 horsepower and increased industrial gas consumption 36.5 per cent.

For four months of the new fiscal year industrial electric power contracts were closed totaling 11,250 horsepower, an increase of 37.5 per cent over preceding year, and a gain of 90 per cent over corresponding months of 1915 in industrial gas consumption placed under contract. In addition, sales of appliances consuming electric current or gas increased 108 per cent in the four months, with an increase in applications for gas or electric service of 35.5 per cent over four months ended Oct. 31, 1915. The new business came from increased service to existing customers, substitution of central station electric service for isolated plant service and location of new industries in Baltimore.

Baltimore now has the lowest rates for gas of any city on the Atlantic seaboard. Although maximum rate is 75 cents a thousand, there is a secondary rate for increased consumption, which substantially lowers average rate, even for domestic consumers. Effect of the new rates may be seen in an increase of 31 per cent in consumption of gas per mile of main in 10 years from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1916, with an increase in maximum daily output of 63 per cent and in minimum output per day of 104 per cent. In the 10 years there has been an average annual increase in consumers of 4880, in gas ranges in use of 8183, and in water heaters of 2505.

## WOOLWORTH SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—October sales of F. W. Woolworth Company were \$7,981,069 with sales for 10 months ended Oct. 31 of \$65,778,975. Gain in sales of old stores for October was \$403,217 with a gain for the month at all stores of \$811,956, or 11.32. Gain in sales of old stores for 10 months was \$5,174,877, with gain in sales of all stores of \$5,746,694, an increase for 10 months of 15.33 per cent in total sales.

LOWER WOOL PRICES LOOKED  
FOR IN THE LONDON MARKET

Seventh Series of Colonial Sales Has Fairly Heavy Offerings—Coarse Crossbreds in Marked Demand for Military Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England, Oct. 20.—The seventh series of London colonial wool sales opens on Tuesday next, with total offerings amounting to 110,000 bales, of which 68,000 bales are New Zealand produce, 3000 bales Cape and the remainder Australian. In addition to the colonial offerings, there will be catalogued 1600 bales Punta Arenas, 1300 bales Falkland Islands and 100 bales River Plate. If the state of the market since the last series is anything to go by, values ought to be lower for all qualities except coarse crossbreds, which are in strong demand for military purposes. There is certainly room for a decline in merinos, for which topmakers have as yet failed to make the equivalent of last sale's prices. Manufacturers of fabrics are finding it exceedingly difficult to sell on the basis of 4s. 6d. for 64s tops, and are forced to do all they can to cheapen production by making cloths lighter in weight or in the case of lower-grade materials—mixing a large proportion of cotton or shoddy with the wool. There is, moreover, an entire absence of speculation, which arises not so much from lack of wool as from lack of labor to keep the combs running at their maximum capacity.

Reports from the Australian markets, where the new season's wool is now being offered in bulk, are conflicting and difficult to elucidate, except on the supposition that the conditions, especially as regards shipping facilities, are not uniform. Sydney reports keen competition and a hardening tendency for good greasies, and only short wools, and carbonizing sorts weaker. Up to 2s. 2½d., it is stated, has been paid for greasy merino, 1s. 10½d. for first pieces, and 1s. 8d. for necks. Melbourne also, at the opening of the weekly sales, reported keen competition, with best merinos and combed 1½d. dearer, and fine and medium crossbreds averaging 1d. dearer, other sorts being unchanged. On the other hand, Adelaide advises record a fall of about 1d. per pound in that market. The fall, however, is stated to be on account of—and presumably equivalent to—the increase in freights. At Brisbane, where 46,000 bales have been offered this week—all, of course, merinos—there has been a decided fall, ranging from 5 per cent on super qualities to 10 per cent on faulty and seedy wools, and this in spite of strong Japanese demand. It will be interesting to see what effect this report has upon the coming London sales, though it must be borne in mind with regard to these Brisbane wools that they cannot very well be delivered here under present conditions in less than two months. Messrs. Dalgety & Co.'s figures of exports of wool from Australasia for the three months ended Sept. 30 are as follows: From Australia, 194,000 bales, a decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year of 99,400 bales. From New Zealand, 77,100 bales, an increase of 33,900 bales; total, 271,100 bales, net decrease 65,500 bales.

At present the South American markets do not interest users here, as prices are quite beyond their reach. At Buenos Aires, for instance, American and German buyers are reported to be operating at 3d. per pound above the Bradford parity. Conferences have recently taken place between representatives of the woolen and worsted industries and the war office on the question of the labor supply. The representatives of the trade pointed out to the Army Contracts Department and the Recruiting Department the difficulty of supplying cloth, blankets, and other woolen materials needed by the Allied armies, if additional skilled men were recruited from the industry. In particular, they urged the importance of being allowed to retain their "pivotal" men—foremen, overlookers, and others—and maintained that "dilution" of labor had been effected in almost as large a degree as possible. On behalf of the Recruiting Department, Major-General Maurice and Brigadier-General Geddes stressed the necessity of sparing all available men for the army and replacing them by women as far as it could be done. The upshot was an agreement that committees should be formed for the woolen and worsted industries for the purpose of formulating detailed proposals and assisting in bringing them into operation.

As the result of another conference held at the Home Office, the last difficulty in the way of the employment of women as night woolcombers has been removed. As previously stated, the workers trade union was willing to agree to the employment of women at night, subject to certain conditions safeguarding their health and welfare, but wanted liberty for its officials to enter works at their pleasure in order to see that the conditions were observed. This was opposed by the employers, and the point has been compromised by an agreement that inspectors shall be appointed by the Home Office to look after combing mills where women are engaged on the night turn. The workers have since put forward another condition, namely, that women with children shall not be employed at night, but there is little doubt that this will be accepted. One very important result anticipated from this scheme is a speedy reduction of

the price of tops, which will advantage the whole trade—topmakers included. With the whole of the combing machines running through the night as well as during the day, the output will be increased by at least 33 per cent, and as there is no scarcity of wool, topmakers should be able to meet the demands of spinners without difficulty.

The fourth series of East India wool auctions at Liverpool has closed with prices slightly easier than at the opening. Compared with July whites were finally par to 10 per cent dearer, yellows 10 per cent dearer, and long blacks and grays 10 to 15 per cent dearer. Of 56,311 bales catalogued, 10,750 bales were withdrawn.

BUSINESS IN  
THE WEST STILL  
ON BOOM BASIS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The general business situation in the West shows further improvement and there appears to be only few signs of hesitation on account of the political contest. In this respect one of the leading western banks summarizes the situation as follows: "There has never been a presidential year when politics were more generally disregarded by the people or when the campaign itself had less influence upon general trade."

The whole West is doing a sensational business and the people generally are looking forward to a continuance of prosperity for many months to come. Industries in every direction have enough orders on hand to insure capacity operations during most, if not all, of 1917. The position in this respect is altogether unprecedented and were it not for the growing shortage of labor the situation would be quite clear.

Loading reports of western railroads during the past week indicate an enormous business in shipping and traffic at the present time is at a record level for this season of the year. The car supply is decidedly insufficient to give the public the service it needs and there is a continuous complaint on the part of shipping interests because of the inadequate supply of rolling stock.

RESERVES OF  
BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the Clearing House, are appended:

	Nov. 4	Oct. 28
National Union.....	17.54	23.63
Fourth-Atlantic.....	15.38	20

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TELLIER LEADS IN GOLF MATCH AT CLYDE PARK

Finishes Morning Round of Contest With M. J. Brady 2 Up on The Country Club Links—Three More Rounds to Play

Louis Tellier, professional golfer of The Country Club, Brookline, led M. J. Brady, professional at the Oakley Country Club, at the end of the first 18 holes of their 72-hole match on the links of The Country Club, Clyde Park, Brookline, this morning by 2 up. They meet over the same course this afternoon in a second round of 18 holes and tomorrow they will play 36 holes over the Oakley Country Club course.

There was only a fair-sized gallery out to witness the match this morning, most of those expected staying in Boston to get the latest election returns. Conditions were splendid for golf playing and the two professionals gave the spectators a fine exhibition.

Brady started out as if he were going to win, by taking the first hole 5 to 6. It was, however, the only time that the Oakley professional held the lead during the morning round. Tellier evened the match at the second hole, took the lead at the fourth and was 2 up at the turn.

Brady succeeded in evening the match at the thirteenth hole, but was down again when he lost the fourteenth. He again evened the match at the fifteenth but became down again at the sixteenth and finished the 18 holes 2 down.

Tellier owed his lead to more consistent playing and greater familiarity with the course. Brady furnished most of the spectacular shots, but lacked steadiness. Neither player putted well going out, but both improved on the homeward journey. Brady was a little better at driving with the approaching about equal.

Brady gave a splendid exhibition of driving at the sixth hole, which is 275 yards and up hill. The Oakley professional drove his ball to within 20 yards of the hole. Brady made two very fine putts, one at the thirteenth for about 18 feet and the other at the sixteenth for about 20 feet. Their cards:

Tellier, out..... 6 4 6 4 5 4 3 3 6—41  
Tellier, in..... 3 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 4—38—79  
Brady, out..... 5 5 6 5 5 3 5 5 4—44  
Brady, in..... 4 4 3 5 3 4 5 5 3—37—81

## MASS MEETING AT HARVARD UNION THIS EVENING

Football Cheer Leaders to Rehearse for Princeton Game—Regimental Band to Play

Football takes on its annual championship aspect at Harvard this evening when a mass meeting will be held in the living room of the Union beginning at 7:15 o'clock. Cheer leaders will be present to rehearse the cheering for the Princeton game, and R. M. Cook '17 will lead the singing, for which the Regimental Band will play the songs. The entire team will be present on the stage. W. H. Trumbull '15, acting captain of the 1914 team, and Capt. H. H. Darnum '17 will address the meeting.

Football practice Tuesday, though very long, was not particularly hard. Team A had a light scrimmage when it lined up against the second team for about 10 minutes, and was then given a long signal drill, when Team B was put in its place. During Team A's scrimmage one touchdown was scored, Casey carrying the ball over the goal line for the regulars early in the practice. The second team was able to prevent a score by Team B, and succeeded in making a touchdown on a forward pass to Woods. The varsity squad was on the defensive a considerable portion of the time.

Horween was given a short tryout at his old backfield position yesterday after having been out of the lineup since the Cornell game. He was active in all the plays. Robinson was not in the scrimmage.

The only change in the lineup of Team A since Monday's practice, with the exception of Horween's return to the backfield, was that Snow was in Clark's place at right guard.

## WEST POINT TEAM RESUMES DRILL

WEST POINT, N. Y.—West Point varsity football squad resumed work Tuesday. A chalk talk on the mistakes of the Notre Dame game was followed by a brief session of real drill, all the varsity men being back in their places.

The kicking game shows improvement with each workout. Vidal, Oliphant and Timberlake all doing some splendid punting and goal kicking. At guard on the varsity Holmes was used in Meacham's place. The tackling was better, the men in the line showed a stiffer defense, and on the whole the drill was very satisfactory to the coaches.

## BICYCLE TEAMS STILL TIED

At the end of 20 hours of riding the 11 teams which are competing in the annual six-day bicycle race at the Boston Arena were tied at 390 miles 6 laps.

## HARVARD MEN TO ENTERTAIN THE CLEVELAND TEAM

Extensive Program Mapped Out for Reception of University School Team Friday Morning

In celebration of the opening of scholastic athletic relations with the University School of Cleveland, the Harvard freshmen have been busy for the past week arranging an extensive program for their visitors' entertainment, under the direction of Hampton Robb, assistant varsity football manager.

The Cleveland boys arrive at the Huntington Avenue Station at 10:51 Friday morning. The Varsity Club will entertain them at luncheon at 1 o'clock. Following this there will be an automobile sight-seeing trip in and around Greater Boston, out through Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and other points of interest until 4:30. The Cleveland coach will then put the team through a light signal drill lasting about an hour. At 6 o'clock the freshman football team will entertain the visitors at Smith Halls. In the evening both teams will attend the Princeton-Harvard Dual Glee Club concert at Jordan Hall.

Saturday morning after breakfast and chapel the freshmen will show the Cleveland team around the Harvard yard and museums and points of interest around Cambridge. In the afternoon both teams will see the first half of the Harvard-Princeton game. The freshman-University School of Cleveland game is to be played at 2:45. Sunday morning the Cleveland team will be the guests of the freshman team at the Brookline Country Club, this to be followed by luncheon at the club. Following this there will be more sight-seeing until time for the schoolboys to leave for home at 4:45.

This voluntary action of a freshman class to celebrate the opening of athletics with any school is something heretofore unheard of, and may be taken as one of the good results of having the freshman class in its own dormitories as a unit.

## SHIFTS MADE IN TUFTS VARSITY FOOTBALL LINE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Several changes were made in the lineup of the varsity football team at Tufts College Tuesday. Hopkins, who played such a fine game at quarter in the game with the Massachusetts Agricultural College last Saturday, took Bratt's place at quarterback, the latter being sent to the seconds. Powers, who was another one of the surprises in the game last week, was put in Morrison's place at right guard.

Although Jochim was out in uniform and got into the scrimmage for the first time in several weeks, his place on the varsity was taken by Lincoln, while the former held the same position on the seconds. Keefe was given another chance at left halfback on the varsity. Mitchell was out in uniform, but did not get into the scrimmage. Tufts baseball prospects rose Tuesday when the announcement was made by the authorities that Coach J. T. Slattery has renewed his contract with the baseball nine for three years. Slattery has been coaching Tufts nines for the past three years and has produced a very creditable record of victories.

## CORNELL SQUAD LEAVES FRIDAY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach J. F. Moakley will take his victorious cross-country team to Philadelphia Friday to meet the University of Pennsylvania the next morning in the annual dual meet of the year.

Captain Windagle, who finished behind the Cornell leaders last Saturday against Harvard, is expected to develop so much this week that he will run with Wenz, winner against the Crimson, for the individual honors. The other Ithaca runners probably will be McDermott, Dresser, Campbell, Boynton, Hooker, Spear, Yost and Maynard, though practice runs this week may change this lineup.

## NEW YORK WINS FROM BUCKNELL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The football eleven of New York University defeated the heavy team from Bucknell College on Ohio Field Tuesday by a score of 13 to 0, all the scoring being done in the third period. Mackenzie's brilliant forward pass to Carroll over the Bucknell goal line and Weinheimer's run through a broken field for 55 yards and a second touchdown were the features. Weinheimer pulled down a long forward pass from Waddell, the Bucknell quarter, before starting on his fine charge for the Bucknell goal.

## COLUMBIA TIES STEVENS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University met Stevens Institute of Technology on South Field Tuesday afternoon and the result was a scoreless tie. Both sides came near scoring in various periods. Stevens, in the first quarter, carried the ball from its own 20-yard line to Columbia's 1-yard line, where Webb fumbled and Columbia recovered.

## NEBRASKA NOW SEEMS SURE OF VALLEY TITLE

Is Only Football Eleven in Missouri Conference Championship Standing That Has Won Every Game Played

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE				
	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Nebraska.....	3	0	0	1.000
Missouri.....	1	0	1	1.000
Ames.....	1	1	1	.500
Drake.....	1	0	5	.500
K. S. A. C.....	0	1	1	.000
Kansas.....	0	1	1	.000
Washington.....	0	2	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Unless the Kansas University football team performs the unexpected and defeats Nebraska University's eleven when the two teams meet at Lincoln Nov. 18, Nebraska University will be, for the third successive year, the football champion of the Missouri Valley Conference.

A week ago Nebraska, Missouri and Ames were tied for first place in the conference standings, with Ames and Missouri having played a 0 to 0 tie. The week end brought a change, as Nebraska University's team defeated the eleven from Ames at Lincoln by a score of 3 to 0. Nebraska has only one more conference game to play and it is against Kansas University, which has so far failed to win a single conference contest this season. Nebraska is of course expected to win against Kansas and it is agreed that that will give her the M. V. C. title for 1916. Of course, if Missouri wins her other games, she also will have a percentage of 1.000, but other things being equal, Nebraska would have to be given the title because of her victory over a team, Ames, which tied against Missouri.

While there has been regret on the part of some other schools that Ames failed to lower the standing of Nebraska, yet the result of this Ames-Nebraska game cannot be called disappointing from an Ames standpoint. Ames was conceded a chance to hold the big Nebraska team. No newspaper in the Valley even conceded this chance, the writers contenting themselves with predicting how big a score Nebraska would run up. This sort of thing did not daunt the Ames players in the least and Nebraska was surprised at the stubborn defense put up by the Iowans. At the end of the first half the score stood 0 to 0. In the second half Nebraska broke the tie with a field goal after repeated unsuccessful attempts to cross the Ames goal line, and the game, which it is suspected decided the Valley championship, went into history as a 3 to 0 victory for Nebraska. Ames was defeated by the same team last year by a score of 21 to 0.

This championship match between Ames and Nebraska was the only inter-conference game played last week, so the other teams hold their comparative standings.

University of Missouri also won a 2 to 0 contest by means of a successful kick from placement, the opponent being Texas University of the Southwest Conference. Missouri in this game, as in previous ones, showed strong offensive power in midfield, but lacked the final strength necessary to score when inside the 20-yard line. In the fourth quarter, with the ball on the 20-yard line, C. B. Peoples dropped the ball over the bar on a place kick. Peoples is a member of the class of 1917 and this was the first time he was ever in a varsity game.

Kansas University played Oklahoma University at Lawrence and won by a score of 21 to 13 in a game in which the lead passed from team to team frequently. Last year Oklahoma defeated Kansas by almost the same score, winning 23 to 13. Kansas has been developing rapidly during the last two weeks, and since Nebraska's three-point victory over Ames, Kansas followers are hopeful that Kansas may defeat Nebraska and so change the M. V. C. championship standings.

Washington University of St. Louis journeyed to Ann Arbor last week to play Michigan University and was defeated by about the margin of points expected, losing by a score of 66 to 7. Drake University of Des Moines received the most disconcerting setback of any team in the conference. Grinnell College, a very small Iowa school, which is commonly played as a practice affair and which was this year given a late date because Drake wished an easy game the week following the Northwestern University game, defeated Drake by a score of 21 to 0. While of course this does not change Drake's M. V. C. rating, yet Drake followers are disappointed as a result of it. This is particularly true because it is the second time in two years that Grinnell has defeated Drake. Last year the little college won by a score of 58 to 0.

The present week-end will see Drake playing Simpson College at Des Moines. Washington University meets Knox College of Galesburg at St. Louis. Kansas University plays Washburn College at Lawrence. Missouri University plays the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan in a game sure to have an important bearing on Valley standings. Ames meets Morningside College at Ames and Nebraska has an open date.

## HARD SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH FOOTBALL SQUAD

Varsity Scores Three Touchdowns During Practice—Line-up Again Shifted by Coach

HANOVER, N. H.—Much pleased over the showing the first varsity made against the scrubs in their practice Tuesday afternoon when they won by a score of 21 to 0, Head Coach F. W. Cavanaugh has mapped out another strenuous scrimmage for the Dartmouth eleven for this afternoon. Not only did the varsity have a long scrimmage yesterday, but the coaches went over the University of Pennsylvania formations and also taught the Green two new plays for use against the Red and Blue Saturday.

To Captain Gerrish fell the honor of being the first varsity player to cross the scrubs' goal line Tuesday. A few minutes later Edwards, who has recently been placed at fullback, scored the second touchdown and a forward pass, Cannell to Austin, furnished the third and final touchdown. Goals were kicked from all three touchdowns.

Dussossoit and Emery are still out of the game, and their places were taken by Austin and Cogswell, two fast end men of the 1915 freshman eleven. Trier and Cotton are in splendid condition and filled their usual positions at right and left tackles. Neeley, at left guard, Hood at right and Cunningham at center, completed the varsity lineup.

In the backfield Cannell at quarter and Captain Gerrish at left half were the only regulars left. Duhamel, the fullback, was again shifted to the second team, his place being taken by Poole. Barney Thielscher, right halfback, is still out and his place was filled by Edwards.

Cannell was in excellent form, driving the backfield for long gains through the second string line. Edwards and Poole, playing in the varsity backfield, showed up well, but Duhamel and Thielscher were missed. Coach Charles Boyle was in charge of this work.

## FINAL HARD WORK FOR PRINCETON THIS AFTERNOON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Coach Rush plans to give his Princeton varsity football players the last hard practice of the week in the Palmer Stadium this afternoon. The men were given a scrimmage against the scrubs Tuesday afternoon with the backfield made up of Eddy, Tibbott, Moore and Driggs.

It took only seven plays by the varsity to cross the scrubs' goal line. The teams then changed goals and the varsity was sent on its journey with instructions to use some of its new plays. They quickly advanced to the center of the field where the attack failed. Plays did not work well and the scrub team held stubbornly. Fumbles were frequent. Thomas relieved Tibbott at half, and with his coming the play improved for a while.

George Funk, substitute end, was given a try in the backfield of the second team. He can play nearly anywhere, and is especially valuable on the defensive when backing up the line. Allen Brown was given a rest and took part only in the signal drill. Ames was not in the scrimmage, but put in some work at drop kicking.

Latrobe and Halsey replaced McLean and McGraw as tackles for the latter part of the practice. Moore's running was the best of the afternoon, and it is very possible that he may take Tibbott's place against Harvard. His work has been steadily improving in every department of play, and in former years he has always shown his best form of the season in the last game of the year against Yale.

## PENN VARSITY IN LONG SCRIMMAGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania varsity football eleven lined up against the scrubs in scrimmage Tuesday afternoon with the same backfield that broke the Lafayette defense last Saturday. Bryant was at quarterback, Williams and Derr, halfbacks, and Light at fullback. This combination worked smoothly. They sent plays at the scrub line and always gained.

After a drill with the scrubs, the second varsity, with fresh players in their lineup, were sent against the regulars. They used several Dartmouth formations, which the varsity broke up easily. The line, however, will be slightly changed for the Dartmouth game. Captain Mathews will be back in his regular position at tackle, and in all probability Henning and Ertresvag, who started the Pittsburgh game at guard, will be found flanking Wray on Saturday. Little will be the other tackle and Miller and Urquhart will take care of the ends.

## SECRET WORKOUT FOR AMHERST MEN

AMHERST, Mass.—Secret practice was held on Pratt Field Tuesday for the first time this season. Encouraged by a victory over Trinity on Saturday and reseeded by a lay-off Monday, the Amherst varsity football team entered with energy into the work of the final stretch of the season.

The Williams game, less than two weeks off, is now occupying the attention of the men. Even the Union game of next Saturday is overshadowed by preparations for the Williams contest.

## YALE COACHES WORKING HARD WITH VARSITY

While, Eli Football Squad Is Much Farther Advanced Than a Year Ago, the Eleven Must Develop Rapidly

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—This is expected to be another strenuous day for the Yale varsity football squad, with all of the players who are expected to line up against Brown in the big bowl next Saturday afternoon being put through a fast scrimmage drill.

That the Yale team of 1916 is farther advanced today than was the case with the Yale team of 1915 at a corresponding date there is no denying, despite the fact that the situation is not quite as satisfactory to the coaches as was expected would be the case when the practice started.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones has been handicapped quite a bit in his work. Not only has he been called upon to build up a new system of coaching, but he has been confronted by a decided lack of suitable candidates for the line positions as well as the backfield. When the practice began, several of the most promising candidates were unable to report, as they were with the Yale battery. This delayed work considerably at a very important time. In addition to this several promising candidates have been lost to the team either permanently or for a number of days at a time, which means that the development of the players and team is held back.

There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to who will be the first choice for the various positions when Yale takes the field for the first of her championship games a week from Saturday. This week's game with Brown is expected to be a hard one, and the coaches hope to get their final line on the various candidates and make their selection on the basis of what the men show Saturday.

Captain Black is one player who appears to be sure of his place in the line. He will be at guard. The center position is very uncertain. Callahan was at first the first choice; but he has now been placed at right guard, and Hutchinson appears to be the leading candidate for center. M. Smith, Vorys and Leisenring are also center candidates.

Who will play the opposite guard to Captain Black is another question to be decided, although Callahan appears to be the leading candidate at the present time. Other players trying for the guard positions are Galt, Graham, Durfee, Zenner and Bridges.

The tackle positions are causing the coaches considerable concern. The loss of C. M. Sheldon Jr. is greatly felt. Baldridge, substitute last year, is considered as pretty certain to play right tackle in the big games if in condition. Gates and Taft are the leading candidates for the other side of the line, with Fox also trying for one of the places.

Gates and Comerford appear to be the leading candidates for end; but Gates is also needed for tackle. Which position he will finally play will depend upon whether a suitable tackle can be found. If Taft or some other candidate develops into a satisfactory partner for Baldridge, Gates will start at left end. Moseley is the next best end to Gates, with Church, Schmidt and Lynch as other candidates.

E. T. Smith, La Roche and Van Nostrand are the candidates for quarterback, and the first named appears to be the most likely one to start the big games. He has good generalship and is a good individual player himself. Van Nostrand was the regular quarterback last year.

For halfback positions, Le Gore stands out as the leading star. He is in a class by himself here, and the Elis expect him to do some remarkable work in the big games. Not only is he a brilliant rusher with the ball, but his punting is very good. Bingham is expected to win the other half-back position. He is one of the best defensive backs on the squad, and is also a good line plunger. Carey, Neville and Waite are other halfback candidates.

Jacques, Stuart and Braden are the leading candidates for fullback, and it looks as if the first-named would start in the Princeton game.

**A. Sulka & Co**  
Makers of Unusual  
**SHIRTS**  
AND  
**CRAVATS**  
Distinctive Materials  
NEW YORK AND PARIS  
24 West 34th St. 6 Rue de Castiglione

**A. WARENDORFF**  
Fresh Flowers for All Occasions  
Efficient Service Reasonable Price  
1193 Broadway, One Store, NEW YORK  
Phone 47 Mad. Sq. 2343 Mad. Sq.  
Please mention the Monitor

**ARROW COLLARS**  
CLUETT PEARSON & CO., INC., TRUST, N. Y.

## BROWN FOOTBALL SQUAD IS GIVEN LONG PRACTICE

No Scrimmage Held, but Men Are Kept Busy Running Through Signals and Kicking

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown football candidates had an hour and a half of practice at Andrews Field Tuesday afternoon. No scrimmage was held and it is expected that only one hard scrimmage will be in order this week.

The men were given a hard, fast workout Tuesday. Three elevens spent the afternoon running through signals, kicking, charging and perfecting their formations. Over 40 men reported. Lumbering up work was followed by a dummy scrimmage between two lines which were opposed to each other in regular scrimmage formation without backs. One line was given instructions to act on the offensive opening up holes, while the other line, the defensive, attempted to break through the opposing men to smash the imaginary play.

The two varsity teams worked like a smooth running machine, and the second eleven practiced the Yale plays to use against the varsity when the scrimmages are held this week.

The team of which Coach Robinson had charge was made up of Marshal, Ormsby and Weeks, ends; Devittals and Williams, tackles; Farnum, Wade and Brace, guards; Bowman, center; Purdy, quarter; Jemal and Brooks, halfbacks, and Hillhouse at full.

The eleven under Coach Sprackling consisted of the following: McSweeney and Donovan, ends; Nichols and Teels, tackles; Zelcher and Spagnola, guards; Sprague, center; Huggins, quarter; Annan and Pollard, halfbacks, and E. M. Murphy at full.

## SECRET DRILLS FOR MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Absolute secrecy was the rule in Tuesday's practice for the Michigan varsity football team, and Head Coach F. H. Yost would say nothing as to what went on behind the closed gates of Ferry Field. The Michigan coaches are taking no chances of news concerning their new plays getting to Cornell and Pennsylvania, and none but the players themselves is allowed inside the gates.

Dunn and Raymond have been coming fast in their punting duels this week, according to unofficial information. The former raised his average during practice close up to the 55-yard mark. Coach Yost is still uncertain as to the lineup he will send against Cornell, although he hopes to start both Sparks and Sharpe behind the line.

## BATES AWARDS LETTERS

LEWISTON, Me.—The Bates College Athletic Council has awarded the B. won by members of the football squad during the season which ended with the Colby game Saturday. Letters were awarded to Captain Dewever, Davis, Murray, Stonier, Shattuck, Adam, Moulton, Kennedy, Conners, Knight, Wiggin '20, Clifford, Hickey, Talbot and Cutler.

## CHANGES IN THE A. A. U. BY-LAWS CAUSE COMMENT

Proposed Alterations in Constitution Are Expected to Arouse Much Discussion at Annual Meeting in New York Nov. 20

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Amateur Athletic Union, as recommended by the legislation committee, are expected to arouse considerable discussion when the delegates convene in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria Nov. 20.

The plan to eliminate all save amateurs as representatives to the national body is expected to cause much argument. Should this rule be favorably acted on, it will mean a complete disorganization of the delegates as chosen by the Metropolitan Association. This body is now composed of Justice B. S. Weeks, F. W. Ruben, Jacob Stumpf, Heman Oberbussing, G. P. Matthews and F. J. V. Delaney. Three men apparently would be affected by the adoption of the rule.

Oberbussing, as official handicapper of the district, collects a fee of 10 cents for every athlete receiving a rating in handicap events. Matthews collects a fee of 5 cents from every registered athlete, Stumpf previously holding the position. As president of the Metropolitan Association, Ruben receives expenses to the amount of \$300, and whether he is a legitimate amateur or not will be decided by the delegates. Many representatives from other associations will also be affected if the contemplated change is approved.

According to rumors, the proposed amendment is certain to go through. The western and southern officials are keen for its adoption, and it is hinted that several men in the East are favorable.

Another recommendation is to strike out the clause providing for the registration of women swimmers, which was added to the constitution at the meeting last year. The delegates of this city favor leaving this matter in the hands of the National Women's Lifesaving League.

The elimination of the rule will be contested by the New England and Southern Pacific associations, in whose districts swimming races for women have flourished for many years. Delegates from the Middle Atlantic Association also are expected to oppose the recommendation.

Little opposition is expected by the members of the reorganization committee in gaining the approval of the delegates for the 21 other proposed changes.

**CHARLES OTIS WINS MATCH**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Charles Otis won his game here Tuesday in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, defeating Charles Ellis, former world's champion, by the score of 50 to 44. The game was very fast, taking only 58 innings. The high runs were 5 for each man.

**JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS**

Philadelphia • Boston • St. Louis • Kansas City

**You Should See The "Alton" \$15**

for all men. A graceful, stylish, full-back coat with double-stitched seams, split sleeve and patch pockets. Made up in plain colors and fancy mixtures. Carefully tailored; satin-lined and quarter satin lined. Easily worth from \$5 to \$10 more. It's just one example; there are thousands of suits and overcoats here at the one fixed price, \$15, and

**You Save From \$5 to \$10**

**\$15**

**And Here Are The Reasons**

No high, first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no charge accounts with resulting bad debts; no floormen or window-dressers; no reduction sales; no superfluous expenses. This saving gives you

**\$25, \$20 and \$18 Suits and Overcoats for \$15**

**Jamerson Clothes Shops**

"Of National Importance"

2nd Floor, Dexter Bldg., 453 Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY  
1235 Chestnut St. Carleton Bldg., 6th & Olive Sts. Benalla Bldg., 19th & Walnut Sts.

Take Elevator Save 5 to 10

Open Saturday Evening until 10 o'clock

## NEW ZEALANDERS IN THE FRONT LINE

# BOSTON

## AND MISCELLAN

EOUS CLASSIFIED

**TYPEWRITERS**

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up. \$3 monthly rental. Write for literature.

## CHICAGO, WINNETKA, OAK PARK, TRI-CITIES, DETROIT, ETC.

**ROCK ISLAND**

DEPARTMENT STORES

**L.S. McCabe & Co.** The Oldest Dry Goods House in the Tri-Cities. Established 1870. Everything Usually Found in a MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

CLOTHIERS

**M&K** For Man, Woman and Child. Tip-to-Toe Out-Fitters.

GROCERIES

**S. M. BUTT** STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES 1414 Seventh Avenue Phone R. 1. 1328

LAUNDRIES

**L. E. BAKER, Laundry** Bundle Work—Rough Dry—Wet Wash. R. 1. 237. 633 17th Street.

**DETROIT, MICH.**

DEPARTMENT STORES

**Newcomb-Endicott Company's**

**HOLIDAY CATALOGS** Now Ready for Distribution

OUR NEW CATALOG OF **Holiday Handkerchiefs**

OUR NEW CATALOG OF **Men's Furnishings**

OUR NEW CATALOG OF **Holiday Novelties**

A Post Card will bring all of them to your address.

In writing, please mention The Monitor.

**Newcomb-Endicott Company**

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, AND RUGS** of a Distinctive Character

Embracing a display covering 1 block long salesfloors and offering the widest range for selection.

**HUDSON & SYMINGTON**

FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS HUDSON BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., corner Michigan and Fourth ave.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**THE HUDSON PIANO STORE**

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees, covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store

**The J. L. Hudson Co.** 185-90 WOODWARD AVENUE

SHOES

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

183 Woodward Ave. 183 Woodward Ave.

**WYLES**

CLEANING AND DYEING

We Clean Clean with Energine

**PARIS**

Cleaners and Dyers

1620-22-24 Grand River Ave., Cor. 15th St. Walnut Six

BROSSEY'S—French Dyers, Cleaners, Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed modern shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.

JEWELERS

**HUGH CONNOLLY** DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY. OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. Holmes Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180. DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MRS. BESSIE NIND KNICKERBOCKER 463 David Whitney Bldg. Exclusive Designs in Lingerie, Negligee, Blouses and Neckwear. Cherry 1373.

PAUL'S HAIR SHOP 236 Woodward Avenue, Fourth Floor Phone Main 120

NELLIE E. HOLMAN / Corsets, undergarments, infants' wear, silk petticoats and hosiery. Ground Floor, Woodward Arcade.

MILLINERY

**AIMEE TOBIAS & CO.** EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY 261-263 David Whitney Bldg. Cad. 6579

WILSON—MILLINERY IMPORTERS 204 Washington Arcade, Main 6235

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, AND RUGS** of a Distinctive Character

Embracing a display covering 1 block long salesfloors and offering the widest range for selection.

**HUDSON & SYMINGTON**

FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS HUDSON BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., corner Michigan and Fourth ave.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**THE HUDSON PIANO STORE**

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees, covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store

**The J. L. Hudson Co.** 185-90 WOODWARD AVENUE

SHOES

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

183 Woodward Ave. 183 Woodward Ave.

**WYLES**

CLEANING AND DYEING

We Clean Clean with Energine

**PARIS**

Cleaners and Dyers

1620-22-24 Grand River Ave., Cor. 15th St. Walnut Six

BROSSEY'S—French Dyers, Cleaners, Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed modern shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.

JEWELERS

**HUGH CONNOLLY** DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY. OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. Holmes Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180. DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MRS. BESSIE NIND KNICKERBOCKER 463 David Whitney Bldg. Exclusive Designs in Lingerie, Negligee, Blouses and Neckwear. Cherry 1373.

PAUL'S HAIR SHOP 236 Woodward Avenue, Fourth Floor Phone Main 120

NELLIE E. HOLMAN / Corsets, undergarments, infants' wear, silk petticoats and hosiery. Ground Floor, Woodward Arcade.

MILLINERY

**AIMEE TOBIAS & CO.** EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY 261-263 David Whitney Bldg. Cad. 6579

WILSON—MILLINERY IMPORTERS 204 Washington Arcade, Main 6235

**DAVENPORT, IOWA**

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Select Your Holiday Gifts Now!



Write for our Free Book of Ideal Gifts

**Spencer Furniture Co.**

DAVENPORT, IOWA

FLORISTS

**FORBER & BIRD** FLORISTS

Mail and telegraph orders receive prompt attention.

313 BRADY STREET DAVENPORT, IOWA

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**UKULELES!**

The Popular and easy to play Native Hawaiian Instruments.

No. 1. Imitation Mahogany...\$4.50

No. 2. Plain Mahogany...\$6.00

No. 3. Fancy Mahogany, in-laid edge...\$7.50

No. 4. Best quality Mahogany...\$9.00

No. 5. Genuine imported...\$12.00

Hawaiian make. Instruction Book...75c

Canvas case, leather bound...\$1.25

Orders solicited and promptly executed.

**SCHMIDT MUSIC CO.** RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS. DAVENPORT—IOWA—MUSCATINE

GROCERIES

**CARL A. KAISEN'S** "Home of Quality Groceries"

306 Harrison St., DAVENPORT, IA. Phones 2078-2079

JEWELERS

**PLATH BROS.** NEW LOCATION. 226 West Third St., Davenport, Ia. A pleasure to show goods.

CLOTHIERS

**Simon and Landauer** 2nd and Harrison Sts., Davenport, Ia.

**MOLINE, ILL.**

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Best—Crown—Concord Pianos and Player Pianos

**Benson Piano Co.** ARTISTIC PIANOS 1305 14th Avenue, MOLINE, ILL.

**PEORIA, ILL.**

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**THE B. AND M.** Central Illinois' Greatest Outfitters. Everything Ready-to-Wear for Men, Women and Children. Corner Adams and Fulton Sts.

**CLARKE & CO.** The Store of Satisfaction 102-104 So. Adams Street

SHOES

**SHOES—HUBER'S** Complete line of men's, women, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton Tel. 738

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or Money Refunded

**The Thompson Coal Co.** Office 503 Main St. Both phones 457

Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of Quality

**BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.** 512 South Jefferson Street

INSURANCE

**HOWES-FAHNESTOCK** HIPPODROME BUILDING Insurance. Bonds of every description. Best companies and efficient service.

GROCERIES

**GROCERIES** P. C. BARTLETT COMPANY First-class Groceries. Phones Main 413 and 3755. 359 Main Street

CLEANERS AND DYERS

We Appreciate Your Patronage on the Merits of Our Service.

Peculiar Cleaning & Dyeing Co. 614 Main St. Phone 210

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**THE PURE FOOD RESTAURANTS** Uptown—Nell's, 105 S. Jefferson Ave. Downtown—Anheuser's, 338 S. Adams St.

MILLINERY

MRS. H. R. SMITH MILLINERY 436 Main St. Phone Main 238

**EVANSTON, ILL.**

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**Lord's Children's Shop** Has Everything for the Children. Hand made infants' apparel and the newest of New York's models in coats and dresses for children; everything for gifts and general utility.

RUG CLEANING

**Evanston Carpet Cleaning Co.** Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. H. KOSHGARIAN, Mgr. 920 Church St. Phone 277.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

**THE SIX-ONE-NINE DRY CLEANERS** One of our customers calls us "The Dry Cleaning Savings Bank" and we are. Phone 61-3. 3 delivery cars. 1619 Sherman Ave. Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

CONFECTIONERY

CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND SODA

Everybody goes to THEOBOLD, 600 and 617 Davis St.

TABLE SUPPLIES

**SEIDEL'S** The Home of Good Baking 909 SHERMAN AVENUE Phone 1200

GROCERS

**RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries** fruits and vegetables. 511-513 Main St. Tel. 692, 817 Noyes St. Tel. 122.

G. C. SCHIEBE, INC.—The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Dempster St.

MILLINERY

Leaders in exclusive styles. Best material and workmanship. M. McPHERSON & CO., 610 Davis St.

SHOES

**S. POOL** Successor to F. E. Foster & Co. CHILDREN'S SHOES Phone 973

FINANCIAL

**CITY NATIONAL BANK** Commercial and Savings Departments Safe Deposit Vault

REAL ESTATE

**HORN & TAYLOR** Real Estate—Loans—Renting—Fire and Auto Insurance

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

**PURPLE INN** RESTAURANT AND CAFE PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**VICTOR TALKING MACHINES** and Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster St., Evanston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

**NURSERYMAN—LANDSCAPE GARDENER—JOHN FREEMAN** 818 Noyes St. Phone 1106.

STORAGE

**EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE** Storage, Moving, Packing, Chairs and Tables for rent. Main office 1621 Benson ave.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP, C. E. WEST, Beale Bldg., opposite Post Office.

ART SHOPS

FOR DAINTY Holiday GIFTS visit THE GIFT SHOP, 1705 Sherman ave., Evanston, Ill.

OAK PARK

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING Paintings and Prints. Rookwood Pottery, Gift Novelties. GRABLES'S ART & GIFT SHOP 122 North Oak Park Avenue

GROCERIES

**W. H. WHITTELEY & CO., Grocers.** Interested, attentive service. Frequent delivery. 111 N. Oak Park Ave. Phone 4201-2.

TABLE SUPPLIES

**JERRY F. COUGHLIN—Meats** Oysters in daily shipments. Choice sausage. 111 N. Oak Park Ave. Phone 4200-4203

HARDWARE

**JOHN FOGELSONGER** Hardware, paints, sheet metal work, general jobbing. Phone 708. 107 No. Oak Park ave.

FLORISTS

**AVENUE FLOWER SHOP** Choice flowers and blooming plants in season. 811 Lake St., Oak Park, Illinois.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

COME HERE FIRST for holiday books; novelties; representative will call. Hall's Art Studios, 118 N. Oak Park ave. Tel. 749.

**WINNETKA, ILL.**

CLEANING AND DYEING

**Parisian Dry Cleaners** Prompt Auto Service—All North Shore Towns. MARY FOX HALL, Prop. 3 and 4 Prouty Court. Tel. Winnetka 150

**BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**

JEWELERS

**W. P. GARRETTSON** DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 309 North Main Street.

REAL ESTATE

**REAL ESTATE**

**Factory Acres at La Grange, Ill.**

AN IDEAL LOCATION

LA GRANGE is a city of 12,000 and it is situated only thirteen miles West of the Chicago postoffice. This assures a good labor market. The acres are near the Railroad station at La Grange. Belt R.R. runs through the property, also Electric Street Car Line.

I wish to sell a tract of this land, at a moderate price, to a desirable manufacturer; or would lease the ground with purchase option; or possibly would help finance erection of factory. Address

**J. E. PATTON, Jr., 1628 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**CHICAGO**

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**Fine Furniture** **GEO. B. BARWIG FURN. HOUSE** AT THE N. Clark St. L. Station 3336-38-40-42-44 N. Clark Street Let us give you an estimate on Exclusive Home Furnishing



**Fine Hardwood Floors** LAID—SCRAPED—CLEANED—FINISHED ESTIMATES FREE

**E. B. MOORE & CO., 20 East Lake St., Chicago**



CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

**JANE WINSLOW ROOM** 1200 N. State, Cor. Division, Near Lake Shore Drive Telephone Superior 1340

Evening Service from 8:00 to 11:30 Delightful, Refreshing, Cool BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS—Serving Only Clean, Palatable Food. Every feature of good service is embodied in our management. CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES SOLICITED

SUNDAY DINNER, 12 to 3 and 5 to 8

**The Kenrose Cafeteria** WILSON AND KENMORE AVENUES. Phone Sunnyside 4001

Misses Keen and Norby 453 Railway Exchange Building Corner Michigan and Jackson Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M. 50c Table d'Hote Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Telephone Harrison 4756

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lady's Mink Coat, Hat, Scarf, Muff; all natural mink; good as new; best lining; size about 38 or 40; can be bought at a bargain. Address T 14, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ART SHOPS

Buy at **THE K. & K. GIFT SHOP, Inc.** Exclusive Jewelry, Italian Marble Statuary, imported Pottery, Bronzes and beautiful Holiday Greeting Cards. 29 E. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO. Tel. Rand. 1192.

Picture Framing and Regilding

Manufacturer of Picture Frames

**G. U. GAIRING, Art Dealer** 4935 Broadway 3219 N. Clark 1613 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

RUGS AND CLEANING

**RUGS AND CLEANING**

**NORTH SHORE RUG CO., Importers and Cleaners** Main Office, 3833 Broadway. Tel. Well. 7897. CHICAGO, ILL.

**JOHN HARAJIAN** CLEANER OF Oriental and Domestic Rugs Also Wearing Apparel. Phone 3616 Graceland, 3917 Sheridan Road Give us a trial order.

GARAGES

**PATTERSON GARAGE** For Electric Cars Only 4510-4512 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE Telephone Drexel 2874

SHOES

**WILLIS & ATWOOD** AND *Shoe You* For the Entire Family Satisfaction Guaranteed 1371 E. 63RD STREET Tel. H. P. 817

BOOK MARKERS

**Harmony Book Marker** Made of Spring Phosphorus Bronze Actual Size 36 numbers per set. This marker is the very latest help for readers. It is attached to the edge of the page by pressing blades together at number. This opens jaws, which allows it to be slipped in place without forcing. The use of shields is unnecessary with this marker. 75 cents per set. Sample clip upon request.

**CHARCOAL MARKER AND ERASER** Will mark and clean off without injury to book. Used in connection with any style of book marker. Price 30 cts. W. C. NORBY, Monroe Bldg., Chicago.

DEPARTMENT STORES

**LOWE'S** DEPARTMENT STORE 1315 Milwaukee Av. Tel. Arm. 2976

ARTS AND CRAFTS

**KADE ODD KRAFT GIFT SHOP** Exclusive Gifts, inexpensive and appropriate for all occasions. Beautiful Holiday Cards. 1316 E. 47th St. Tel. Drex. 415.

**DANVILLE, ILL.**

LAUNDRIES

**Phillips Laundry Company** Launderers of Men's Fine Linens 17 and 21 S. Vermillion Phones 241-221

FINANCIAL

**Commercial Trust and Savings Bank** Safe Deposit Boxes We appreciate your business

REAL ESTATE

**REAL ESTATE**

**Foster Shoes** for Women and Children

The illustration portrays an especially desirable "Foster" production for evening wear.

This slipper can be supplied in cloth of Gold or cloth of Silver either plain or brocade, also in iridescent metallic and evening shades to harmonize with the gown.

Service by mail also

**F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY** 115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO FOR EVERY OCCASION

**FRAMHEIN SHOES** 1002 East 63d St.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS

**EVER SHARP**  
Patented  
"KING OF LEAD PENCILS"

In all the world no other pencil like this: No wood to write, no paper to peel, no slip of the lead when you write, no soiled fingers—just write—that's all. Built with the precision of a watch, yet strong and durable, without snap, clutch or spring. A mechanical masterpiece, totally different from all other pencils in design. Always sharp—yet never sharpened. Magnifying glass shows 16 inches of finest black lead, enough for a quarter of a million words. Fully guaranteed.

**10 Days' Trial**  
Sent to Monitor readers on 10 days' trial—all money, including postage, refunded if desired.

**PRICES POSTPAID IN THE U. S. A.**  
Finest Gold Filled, Colonial design.....\$4.00  
Finest Gold Filled, plain.....3.50  
Sterling Silver, chased.....\$2.00—Plain 1.50  
Heavy Triple Silver Plate, chased.....1.50  
Plain White Metal.....1.00  
Extra leads—16 inches in box—per box.....25 cents

**The "SWAN" The Lever, Self-Filling, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen**  
Fills itself quickly and easily from any ink supply; will not leak, drop ink or blur. To fill simply raise lever, insert pen in ink to nozzle and lower lever; the pen is filled and ready for use—just as simple as an A-B-C. Constructed for service—easy flowing—easy filling—easy cleaning—durable—dependable. Fully guaranteed.

**PRICES POST PAID IN U. S. A.**  
No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.50; No. 4, \$4.00; No. 5, \$5.00  
Mounted with 18K Gold Filled Band on Cap, \$1.00 Extra  
To enable Monitor readers to select a pen exactly suited to their peculiar handwriting we will send 3 or more SWANs, subject to inspection and return, refunding the money for pens not kept. You take no chance.

**Stevens, Maloney & Company**  
Printers, Stationers, Engravers  
21 South La Salle Street  
Chicago, U. S. A.  
Factory 501-511 South La Salle Street

**MILLINERY**  
*Nisted & Co.*  
2444 W. North Avenue  
Phone Humboldt 7778  
436 W. 63rd Street  
Phone Normal 80

**MILLINERY**  
*Pauline*  
408 Kesner Building  
5 N. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

**Miss Pudor—Millinery**  
16 N. Wabash Avenue, Suite 1433, Stevens Building, CHICAGO

**R. W. BELL-BRANCH**  
Seasonable Millinery  
20 S. STATE STREET, CHICAGO

**Esther E. Wright—Hats**  
116 South Michigan Avenue,  
Lake View Building, Chicago.

**LAUGHLIN**  
MILLINERY IMPORTER  
804 Kesner Bldg., Wabash Ave. and Madison  
Telephone Central 3807

**MISS LUDOLPH**  
RECOMMEND MILLINERY  
5406 Carroll Ave. Reddie 1494

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
*Copper Kopper*  
Shirt Makers  
Men's Wear  
of Quality  
Monroe Bldg., 100 So. Mich. Ave.  
Hotel Sherman, 108 W. Randolph St.

**Shirt Makers**  
Golf Outfitters.  
107 S. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

**EDWARD SKINNER & CO.**  
The Different and Better Stores for Men  
1139 Bryn Mawr Ave., 1137 Argyle Ave., 2740 N. Clark St.,  
CHICAGO

**EHRICH**  
SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY  
3367 N. Clark Street Opposite "L" Station  
PAINTING AND DECORATING  
EDWARD C. BUNCK  
Painting and Decorating  
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper  
4648 Calumet Ave., Chicago. Tel. Oak. 845

**TAILORS**  
**LARSON & ANDERSON**  
CORRECTLY TAILORED CLOTHES  
RIDING HABITS TOP AND AUTOMOBILE COATS  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
Suite 605 Malters Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave., Cor. Madison, CHICAGO

**Abe Shulman, Tailor to Men**  
Telephone Douglas 4448  
107 East Thirty-First Street, near Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

**CONSTANTINE MASTERS & CO.**  
Exclusive Foreign Goods  
1022 The Republic  
State Tailors for Particular Men  
Personal Service Means Satisfaction

**E. M. BLAINE & CO.**  
Men's Furnishers  
Clark and Washington Streets  
N.E. Corner  
WILLIAM FRIED  
TAILOR  
64 E. Monroe Street Phone Rand. 3057  
Adjoining University Club

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
and Manicuring, Hair Cutting, 25 cts.  
Room 1120 North Amer. Bldg., State and  
Monroe Sts. A. L. WADDELL

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**Page & Shaw**  
"Candy of Excellence"  
TWO CHICAGO STORES  
Oils Bldg. People's Gas Bldg.  
8 S. La Salle St. 120 S. Michigan  
Delicious Luncheons Served  
WM. S. BARBER, Manager

**"HOME MADE" Candies**  
Fine Chocolates.  
Confections for All Occasions.  
DE MAR-CHICAGO  
3 W. Jackson Blvd. Phone Wabash 8270

**DAIRIES**  
**C. L. PETERSON & SONS**  
"BELDEN FARMS"  
MILK BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY  
Also "Brook Hill Farm" Certified Milk  
747 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Lincoln 3480.  
For Quality and Service Try

**KEE & CHAPPELL**  
DAIRY COMPANY  
Phone Main Office, Superior 71

**HARDWARE**  
**STEUBINS**  
Hardware, Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes  
and Electrical Supplies  
for every purpose. Write for catalogue.  
Jailors' Supply  
455 BROADWAY ("Uptown")  
729 MILWAUKEE AVENUE  
Phone Edgewater 1240, Monroe 313

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**FRANCES HAIR SHOP**  
Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Manicuring,  
Children's Hair Cutting  
515 Venetian Bldg., Tel. Cent. 3235, Chicago

**JANE M. JOHNSON**  
CORSETS  
Expert Fitting at Home or Shop.  
4455 Broadway. Tel. Edge. 2777.

**MADAM PAULINE**  
Manicuring, Hair Dressing,  
Children's Hair Cutting  
4455 Broadway. Tel. Edge. 2777.

**DRESSES, SUITS, COATS**  
High grade work without prohibitory prices  
1148 E. 47th St. Antoinette M. Staunton

**DRESSMAKING**  
MISS A. E. HARTMAN—Dressmaking.  
704 E. 40th St. Apt. 30. Tel. Oaklaid 6258.

**FLORISTS**  
WE invite charge accounts, which will enable you to send flowers to friends in the vicinity of Chicago, and assures you the best possible service. We send you a weekly price list of all flowers available.

**Bohannon Floral Co.**  
supply you regularly at very little expense.  
57 EAST MONROE STREET

**THURMAN-FLORIST**  
209 E. 43rd Street, Chicago  
Phone Kenwood 2925  
Flowers shipped anywhere.  
Floral designs, decorations, bouquets.

**THE ARGYLE FLOW SHOP**  
CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS  
Special designs and decorations  
1404½ Argyle Street Tel. Edgewater 7850

**McADAMS—Florist**  
53rd St. and Kimbark Ave.  
Tel. H. P. 18—Midway 9550

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
WILSON AVE. PIANO AND TALKING MACHINE CO. A. C. Deaton, Manager  
Agency for Kranch & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia Edison, Talking Machines.  
Complete stock of all records. Records sent to your home on approval.  
1016-12 Wilson Ave.  
Near Sheridan Rd.  
Convenient time payments. Tel. Edge. 7033

**South Shore Talking Machine and Lamp Shop**  
E. BROD, Prop.  
4710 Stony Island Ave.  
We handle a complete line of COLUMBIA GRAFANOLAS of Latest Design.  
All newest records. Open evenings. Tel. Blackstone 4500.

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE—Splendid opportunity to buy a good 11-room house; large grounds, \$2550, beautiful trees, etc.; brick and slate house; hardwood, steam heat, large porch; for value of the ground; in Edgewater, near bus; price \$12,000. 12035 SOLL & WEEKS, 1110 Bryn Mawr Ave.

**FOR SALE—Sheridan Road business property**; 50 ft. from Loyola, W. V. L. St.; lot 50x150; price \$400 per ft. terms. Bound to advance. Ready for immediate improvement. W. S. HENNESSY & CO., 1115 Argyle St. S. E. Edge. 1088.

**Real Estate, Renting, Loans and Insurance**  
First Mortgages Made and Sold.  
C. H. HANS & SON  
5555 Chicago Ave. Tel. Austin 476.  
Chicago, Ill.

**Paul J. Quetschke**  
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS  
536 Webster Ave. Tel. Line. 3118

**INSURANCE**  
EDWIN C. GAGE  
INSURANCE, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard.  
Telephones Wabash 4047 and Edge. 9405.

**ROOMS TO LET**  
BUSINESS WOMAN will share modern newly furn. apt. in Kenwood, with one or two young women; Block I. C. Exp. 47th St. first-class meals conv.; reasonable. Tel. Drexel 8047 after 7 p. m.

**GRAND BLVD. 4009—Finely furn. warm outside rooms, single or en suite; private home; Kenwood "L" and surf. Tel. Oak. 0922.**

**LELAND AVE., 913, 1st Apt.—Near lake; large room for couple or 2 gentlemen; 2 in family; Wilson Express 9396.**

**WINDSOR AVE., 985—Large light, well furn. room; all home comforts; Wilson Exp.; breakfast only. Tel. Sunnyside 9396.**

**GREENWOOD AVE., 4206, Apt. 3—Nice-furnished large so. front room; excellent trans.; priv. family. Oakland 6336.**

**BROTHER and sister employed desire 2 furn'd rooms; priv. family; N. Side; \$2.50 ea. B. 15 Monitor, 1213 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

**STATIONERY AND PRINTING**  
ORDER NOW  
Do not wait until lines are exhausted. We have a beautiful line to select from. Also full line Social and Business Stationery. Steel Die and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing.  
Printing and Binding in all its branches. All work done under personal supervision in our own factory.  
Full line office stationery carried at 18 South La Salle St.

**P. F. PETTIBONE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**  
HOLIDAY GREETING CARDS  
This year display more beautiful than ever. DUNWELL FORD, The House of Good Stationery, 116 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**PRINTING**  
**RIDER & DICKERSON**  
Printers  
Harrison 2926  
KENFIELD-LEACH CO.  
PUBLICATION CATALOGS, BOOKLETS, Day and night, Pressrooms and linotypes. 444-447 Plymouth Court. Phone Harrison 951—All departments.

**PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS**  
**BOND BROS. & CO.**  
PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS  
508 S. Dearborn Street Harrison 3317

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**  
**BLITZ BROTHERS**  
Manufacturers of High Grade COMMERCIAL FURNITURE  
Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment  
420 N. Hermitage Ave., CHICAGO

**EXPRESSMEN**  
Goods for Chicago Delivery  
Should Be Shipped Care of  
**BRINK'S**  
CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO.  
The largest local express company  
Tel. Monroe 6109  
719 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**ELECTROTYPING MACHINERY**  
Mason-Erickson Machinery Co.  
Electrotyping, Stereotyping and Photo-Engraving Machinery  
Designers and builders of machinery for special purposes.  
625 Federal Street. Tel. Wabash 3264.

**FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.**  
S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets  
The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account  
Established 1882  
Incorporated a STATE BANK 1897  
Capital and Surplus \$1,000,000.00

OSCAR G. FOREMAN, President  
GEORGE N. NEIRE, Vice-Pres.  
ALFRED E. FOREMAN, Asst. Cashier  
ANDREW E. MORSE, Asst. Cashier  
EDWIN G. NEIRE, Asst. Secretary  
JOHN TERBORGH, Cashier  
JAMES A. REMINGTON, Secretary  
FRANK B. WOLFE, Auditor

**Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago**  
S. E. Corner LaSalle and Madison Streets  
A State Bank. Founded 1855.  
Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000.

**SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT**  
Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate.  
New, modern safety vaults. Loans, Investments.  
Assures good service and absolute safety in all departments.

**CITIZENS STATE BANK**  
OF LAKE VIEW  
2228 Lincoln Avenue  
Corner Melrose  
A State Bank for Savings  
Charles Johnson, President  
Otto J. Gondolf, Cashier  
J. G. Squires, Asst. Cashier

**We Pay 3% on Savings**  
**The Edgewater State Bank**  
4017 Broadway, Near Wilson  
Capital and Surplus \$250,000  
A Home Bank that Solicits Your Business

**BUILDING CONTRACTORS**  
**Erick Nelson Linn**  
Builder and General Contractor  
4535 N. RICHMOND ST.  
Tel. Monticello 3386

**GROCERIES AND MARKETS**  
**GROCERIES AND MARKETS**

**BUY YOUR**  
**Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables**  
From the Store with a Conscience

**FEILCHENFELD BROS.**  
Established 1893  
1200 E. 63rd Street, Corner Woodlawn Avenue  
Telephone Hyde Park 8300. We deliver anywhere on the South Side

**KOLBE BROS.**  
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES AND MEATS  
3000-6 Broadway Telephones L. V. 230—L. V. 2256—Well. 2206

**RUST & ANTISDALE**  
"QUALITY" GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Oldest Established Grocery and Market in Kenwood.  
1408-10 East 47th Street Telephones Oakland 1406-7-8

**C. J. Guderyahn, Groceries and Meats**  
3916-18 BROADWAY Four Telephones—L. V. 3300  
The Best of Everything at Lowest Market Prices

**ABE MINCER**  
High Grade Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables  
Daily Trips to Edgewater and Rogers Park  
1721-23 BROADWAY, CHICAGO, ILL. Phone Edgewater 937

**GARBER BROTHERS**  
Groceries and Meats  
Tel. Aus. 415. Oak Park 2300

**DIET BROS.**  
MEAT MARKET  
Tel. Lake View 6622-3203 N. Halsted.

"Service" Quality Delivery  
ORCHARD & ORCHARD  
1435 E. 53rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 635.  
GROCERIES AND MEATS

**SUEHLER'S MARKET HOUSE**  
5111 N. Halsted Tel. L. V. 1708

**BUENA MARKET—MEATS**  
H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Prop.  
946 Irving Park Blvd. Tel. L. V. 1142

**GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
H. E. DREWES  
719-21 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Line. 3323  
and Oliver 5082. Orders called for.

**GROCERIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES**  
JOS. HILFER, 1453 Devon Ave.  
Telephone Edgewater 1776.

**GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
E. HAUG  
3531 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Irving 6302

**GROCERIES—OAK PARK**  
FRED H. BLANK Market and Grocer  
6317-19 Lake St. Oak Park, Ill.  
Tel. Oak Park 340-341

**BLACKBOARDS**  
**EUGENE M. BORNHOFT**  
Established 1894  
1224 "The Rookery," CHICAGO  
Inscriptions for Churches, Designed or Executed  
Telephone Wabash 2357

**LAUNDRIES**  
**CHICAGO LAUNDRY CO.**  
4243 COTTAGE GROVE AVE.  
Oakland 747.

**HIGH GRADE LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS.**  
We cover only the territory within State St. on the west, 22nd St. on the north, 30th St. on the south.  
Established 1899

**EDGEWATER LAUNDRY COMPANY**  
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS  
5535-5541 BROADWAY, CHICAGO. Phone Edgewater 438.  
Our ten wagons cover the following territory: All at the NORTH SIDE, EVANSTON and WILMETT. West as far as Crawford Avenue.

**Rogers Palace Laundry**  
The Biggest WHY?  
5 Phones—Territory: Loop to Glencoe

**WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.**  
5719-5723 FULLERTON AVE.  
TELEPHONE HUMBOLDT 500

**CARPENTER**  
E. SEWARD—Carpenter  
Hardwood Floor—Furniture Repairing  
GARAGE BULLY  
3015 Dearborn Street. Tel. Irving 5484.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
IN MAKING YOUR  
Street or Evening Gown or Trousseau

*Charles Ellison*  
I give becoming and correct lines (for your figure) as well as stylish ones—made up your own material—or furnish gowns complete. I also design and make for the out-of-town customer anything she may want, from the most simple to the most elaborate gown, trousseau, etc. Through my careful Mail Order system I can fit my customer perfectly. Samples and estimates sent on request.  
MRS. CHARLES ELLISON, Republic Bldg., 200 S. State St.

*Hosag*  
We are now showing our new stock—Imported Fall and Winter materials and Ready-to-wear models.  
Our branch show rooms at the Edgewater Beach Hotel now open

**KNOBE**  
EVENING and STREET GOWNS  
Also Remodeling  
1629 Marshall Field Annex Building  
CHICAGO

**ARTHUR FELBER**  
FURS  
4547 N. Racine Avenue  
Around the Corner of Wilson

**Madam Hadlock**  
Michigan Boulevard  
GOWNS, SUITS AND BLOUSES  
Telephone Central 8496

**Rosenthals**  
31 State Street  
"The Nicer Things in Women's Wear"

**Redfern Corsets**  
"I really never had a figure until you fitted me to a Redfern."  
—We fitted her in March, and she re-ordered by post yesterday.  
\$3 to \$25  
The Redfern Corset Shop  
19 East Madison Street  
Chicago  
510 Fifth Ave., New York  
114 Grant Ave., San Francisco.  
Every Corset Fitted

**The Shurhold**  
Waist and Skirt Supporter

**McPherson**  
Corset and Blouse Shop  
Howd Tailored Hip Corset  
Suits 611-612, Venetian Building,  
15 E. Washington Street

**Upton**  
Hot Oil and Egg-Shampoos.  
Manicuring, 150 N. State St.  
Room 325. Tel. Central 1073.

**JENNETTE KLUG—Marinella Shop**  
Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring.  
1264 Argyle St., CHICAGO.  
Tel. Sunnyside 7125.

**A. ZEITLIN, Ladies' Tailor**  
NEW FALL SUITS—Best Workmanship.  
Moderate Prices  
1631 Marshall Field Annex  
25 E. Washington

**Very Smart Coats**  
YOU'LL thank us for calling this store to your attention when you see our remarkably attractive stocks and note their unusually low prices. The quicker you get the habit of coming here first and looking around the sooner you'll discover the increased buying power of your money.  
Coats at \$25 to \$135  
Our showing of Millinery for mid-season's wear is conservative, our prices are moderate and the Rosenthal service is unexcelled. Prices  
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

**Dorothy Vernon**  
Perfume  
Toilets, Water  
Face Powder  
Toilet Cream  
Toilet Soap  
Toilet Tissue  
Toilet Paper  
Toilet Bag  
Toilet Case  
Toilet Box  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Kit  
Toilet Bag  
Toilet Case  
Toilet Box  
Toilet Set  
Toilet Kit

**THE JENNINGS CO. Grand Samples, Etc.**  
BROADWAY SHOP  
Marinella System  
Manicuring, Shampooing,  
Hairdressing. Tel. Well. 504.

## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Girl's Bed Sitting Room

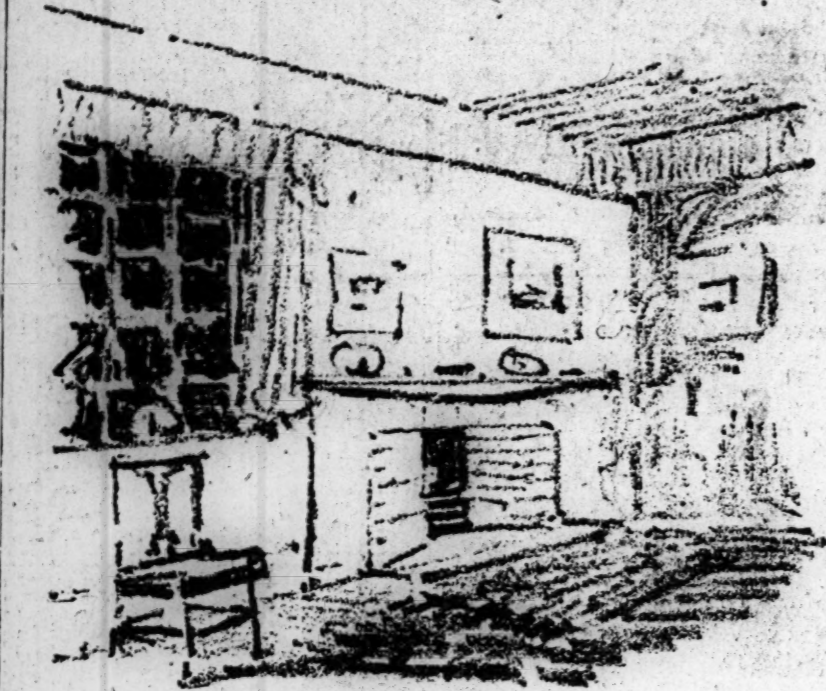
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a family of girls and boys at various stages of "growing up" a girl is sure to set a high value on having a room entirely her own, where she can invite her friends and be uninterrupted both in her leisure and working hours. For this purpose a good plan is to furnish a bedroom, as a bed-sitting-room, and there are many good schemes for carrying this out. A girl's room should in the first place be simple; therefore, the background is best kept plain and self-colored, as this allows the little individual touches added by the owner to tell in an effective manner. If the background is too flowery or patterned, these touches are lost and a medley is the result. Another reason for choosing a plain background is that it teaches an appreciation of construction in decoration, for furniture, pictures, and so on, need to be placed in such a room with some definite idea of line and space in order to give a satisfactory result.

These ideas were brought out in the following manner, in a room nearly square in shape, about 20 feet by 18 feet, which was neither large nor lofty, but the fact that the ceiling was somewhat low gave a certain look of quaintness and coziness. The windows, built into the room, were pretty. One was a long horizontal shape about 9 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, cutting into the wall opposite the door, while another appeared close to the angle on the fireplace side of the room. The fireplace was originally the type, exceedingly ugly in design, to be found in the ordinary Victorian houses of outer London, having a small black iron interior, with a poor-looking painted iron mantelpiece. The old fireplace and mantel were therefore removed, and the chimney opening was enlarged. A simple wooden mantelpiece, painted the same color as the room, replaced the old iron one. As a coal fire was considered undesirable, owing to the labor incurred, the necessary arrangements were made for a gas stove. The interior of the fireplace had the hearth were built up of black, rough quarry tiles, 6 inches in size. These were placed flat into the recess, and showed a panel down each side of the opening of three tiles breadth, or about 18 inches. The wood work of the mantelpiece was unusual in design; the broad curve under the shelf, and the sweep of the mantel-board gave a simple and unusual effect. The main point to be kept in view in building a fireplace of this description is the proportion, and this particular fireplace stood only 3 feet 6 inches high over all, while the width was 8 feet 6 inches. Quite plain flat wooden panels, with a simply molded edge, surrounded the tiles. In the center of the opening was placed an old steel basket which held the gas fire. A plain black curb served as a fender, but a stool one would look better. The tiles on the hearth measured 4 feet 4 inches across by 17 inches deep. The proportion and sweeping lines of the fireplace gave the room a decided air of distinction.

The decorative scheme included walls of soft, pale gray rough distemper paper. Each wall was paneled with a simple gray paper border in the form of a molding. This border, which was placed close under the frieze rail on a level with the top of the door, and was carried down each angle and along the top of the skirting, toned in with the walls, paint work, and ceiling, which were all of the pale gray color. This method of hanging the border frames each wall and gives a finish to the room.

The carpet was one of a good quality, but nondescript in design; it was, therefore, dyed a deep black. This process of dyeing brought up the pile and eventually it looked like a new carpet. The surround and skirting were also painted black, the effect being complete and restful. All the color in the room was introduced with the draperies, which were lovely. The color of the groundwork was a wonderfully radiant blue, and it was closely covered with a design in a beautiful combination of soft mauves, pinks, and grays. Cretonne curtains, with a full fringe running across the top of the window, fell in straight folds six inches below the sill, while



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

others of fillet net, made with an insertion of narrow lace galloon, fell close to the window.

The bed was of cane and beech, made in a good design with round ends. The bedspread was of cretonne to match the curtains, as were also the loose covers on two comfortable armchairs, and these completed the mass of color in the room. A fitted washstand supplied with hot and cold water served to save labor. An old-fashioned mahogany flap table in the center of the room, and a good-sized writing bureau in front of the large window, with choice pieces of old furniture, placed in such a way as to give a feeling of space, gave the appearance of a sitting-room, while a wardrobe and dressing

table in keeping completed the furnishing.

The pictures were hung with special care to keep the lower line on a level, an important point to remember, as it prevents the eye from wandering restlessly up and down the wall. In the center of the mantelpiece stood an old crystal bowl with two silver tripods on either side and two glass goblets at each end. Three blue and white willow patterned plates were placed against the wall, and one or two choice small pieces of silver lay upon the mantelpiece. The whole effect of the room was charming and such as would delight any young girl and help to teach her to gain a love of simple and good surroundings.

## The Revival of the Footstool

Back in our grandmothers' day there was a dainty invention which greatly pleased the ladies of that period. This was a satin-padded footstool within which was concealed a tiny music-box, so adjusted that when the owner placed her slippers feet upon it, a spring was pressed which released a tinkling tune.

The frank and practical woman of today might smile amusedly over the idea, but she would never be entertained by it. She would, however, be delighted to have such an old-fashioned footstool as a curiosity and decorative addition to her living room, along with the antique mahogany furniture, the braided rugs and old-fashioned fire dogs.

There was a long period when the footstool dropped out of the domestic scene altogether. That was just following what might be called the "has-sock era," when plump over-stuffed cushions were made of bright-hued carpeting, separated into sections by strips of solid color or black patent leather. Before that painful period, which one woman characterized as "early U. S. Grant," the footstool had been a charming bit of furniture, with its scroll base of mahogany or rosewood, and its oblong, round or oval cushion of brocade, heavy embroidery or smooth satin. Even the black horse-hair, which reigned at one time, was less forbidding when forming the top to a mahogany stool matching the great davenport before which it stood.

The footstool is being revived just now, less as a support for leisurely feet than as a quaint adjunct to the collection of old-fashioned furnishings which delight many a home-maker. It has followed the trail of the modern colorist school, in many cases, and its painted base of deep metallic blue is topped with a taut roll of deep orange and purple; or a black and white striped covering is stretched over a four-legged stool of shining black. Old mahogany scroll stools are covered with linen cushions,

embroidered in coarse worsted in gay colors—flower baskets, mostly. Many, of course, are chintz covered, and some are fragile, little affairs with spindle legs and foot-rests of pale silk with a raised monogram in the center.

A charming footstool, seen recently, was made on a simply carved base of lacquered wood in a brilliant black finish. The shape was oblong and the cushion was laid in three panels of embroidered Japanese silk, taken from an old robe. At each corner hung a full tassel of orange silk. The owner had made it herself, using an old footstool from the attic and putting on the lacquer and the cushion herself.

In front of the huge fireplace in a living room in New York is a narrow foot-rest which runs the entire length of the hearth. It stands only about 10 inches from the floor, in front of a great deep divan, and its wooden trough is filled with a rounded cushion covered with the same dull blue fabric which upholsters the divan. The foot-rest is not high enough to hide the feet of the beautiful androns, but it makes an attractive frame for the hearth and a delightfully comfortable place for toasting before the fire.

Little footstools are attractive for guestrooms and bedrooms, placed near the big winged chair in which one sits to put on stockings and shoes. If no old base is available, the local carpenter can fashion a prettily shaped frame or standard for the cushion which can be stuffed and tacked over the flat top. Cretonne to match the hangings, or a solid color to contrast with them, makes a dainty addition to any room.

## The Origin of the Linen Collar

The wife of a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y., is said to have been the first person who ever made separate collars for men's shirts. This happened in 1825.

Aside from inventing, this woman did the family washing. She found that a collar soiled much more quickly than the rest of the shirt, and she devised a removable collar which could be replaced by another, attached to the same shirt. At first she made these collars only for her husband's shirts, but presently she began making them to sell outside her home. This innovation attracted the attention of the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, a retired minister, and he, with the aid of the women of his family, went about selling collars. This was in 1829.

All the work on these early collars was done by hand, for the sewing machine had not yet been invented. In those days not more than a dozen collars a day were sold. Their name—"string collars"—was especially appropriate, for they were tied around the neck with a string of tape attached to each end of the collar. Except for the bands, the first separate collars were generally all linen and of two thicknesses, although some were faced with cotton cloth. They were slightly stiffened and had high points extending above the chin on either side. The sewing machine was introduced into the collar industry in 1853 and steam power was first used in 1855.

## Simplifies Curtain Hanging

When hanging lace or muslin curtains, let an old glove finger over the end of the curtain rod, and you will find that the rod will slip much more quickly through the thin material.

## A Few Egg Dishes

Eggs in Batter.—Mix together 6 tablespoons of thick cream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of bread crumbs, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt. Put 2 tablespoons of the mixture in each of 4 egg shirring or ramekins, slip an egg into each, cover with the remaining mixture, and bake 6 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once.

Eggs Brouilli.—Beat 4 eggs until well mixed; add 4 tablespoons of stock, 4 tablespoons of cream, and mix thoroughly. Turn into a saucepan placed over hot water, and stir until thick and jelly-like. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and serve on squares of toast.

Eggs a la Suisse.—In a flat pan, set over hot water, melt 1 tablespoon of butter. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cream. Break 4 eggs, 1 at a time, on a wet saucer, and slip carefully into the hot cream. Sprinkle with salt and paprika. When partially set, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. Cover and let stand until set. Serve each egg on a round of toast and pour surplus cream around each.

Egg Timbales.—Butter timbale molds or custard cups, and break a fresh egg into each cup. Place  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of butter on top of each, and set the mold in a pan of water in the oven until the eggs are set. Remove from the oven, loosen from the sides of the cup, and turn out on to rounds of toast or pieces of creamed zwieback. Serve at once.

Baked Eggs.—Butter the inside of 4 earthen ramekins, into each slip an egg, season with salt and pepper and set in a warm oven until the whites are firm.

Nest Eggs.—Separate the yolks and whites of the eggs, 1 at a time, taking care not to break the yolks. Beat each white stiff, adding  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt, place in a shallow ramekin or custard cup, and in the center of each place the yolk of the egg. Set in a pan of water and bake slowly until set.

Scrambled Eggs With Meat.—Beat 4 eggs lightly, add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of milk or cream or water, 1 teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and a few drops of onion juice. Grind  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of cold cooked meat (ham preferred) and add it to the egg mixture. Turn into a buttered frying pan and cook slowly, stirring occasionally, until thickened, but not hard. Turn one half over the other, like an omelet, and serve at once.

Scrambled Eggs With Chopped Tomatoes.—Cut fine 3 tomatoes and cook for 10 minutes with 2 tablespoons of butter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of pepper; then drop in 3 unbeaten eggs. Cook, stirring constantly, until the eggs are set, then serve at once on toast.

## Suet Pudding

One cup suet (chopped fine), 1 cup molasses, 2 cups mixed fruit,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon and soda. Mix in order given and steam two hours. For the sauce to be served with the pudding, take 1 tablespoon butter and 1 cup of sugar creamed together; add 1 cup whipped cream, 1 tablespoon of vanilla, and candied cherries.

## Potato Ribbon

Pare the potatoes and lay in ice water for an hour. Choose the largest and soundest potatoes you can get for this dish. At the end of the hour, cut them, with a sharp knife, round and round in one continuous curling strip. Handle the strips carefully and fry—a few at a time, to avoid entangling them—in lard or clarified drippings. Drain and arrange upon a hot flat dish.

## Table Linens for festal occasions

EVERY housewife rejoices in one or two extra-fine and perhaps extra-large Table Cloths, to be used on those special occasions when it is desired to have the home appear at its very best.

Whether your best is to be a plain high-grade Satin Damask or an elaborate Filet Lace Cloth, the place to buy it is where there is the widest possible range of designs and where quality and value are assured.

Usually the finer and better the Linen, the simpler and more severe are the designs, for such designs reveal the fullest beauty of the fabric.

It is because of this that perfectly plain Cloths with no ornament except a Satin band are so much in favor. Others of this class have various smart stripe designs and simple borders.

Next in order comes this same character of goods with scalloped edges. And finally, the infinite varieties of Lace-decorated and embroidered goods in exquisite elaboration of design.

Such Cloths, glistening under the candlelight on your Thanksgiving table, impart a subtle sense of good cheer of which every guest will be conscious.

Send for new catalogue

"Housekeeping Linens"

Orders by Mail Given Special Attention.

James McCutcheon &amp; Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th &amp; 35th Sts., N. Y.

## Senior Class in Poster Making, Stand Up

It is a fetching sight to see the poster girls at work. If you have never thought of a poster girl as doing anything but posing, in gay colors, in the public eye, then you must know that these are not the girls on the posters, but the girls who make the posters.

There are several classes of them at Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn; all learning to make posters that shall be better in design, finer in workmanship and ideas, and more beautiful in coloring, and that shall make our public billboards decorative spots rather than offensive ones, in our city streets. There are girls from all over the country in these classes, and they have brought with them something that the institute regards as precious, an atmosphere of enthusiasm, of eager joy in their work, a wholesome, honest attitude toward it, and noble ideals. It is an atmosphere that pervades every nook and corner of the school.

We were watching the second year, or senior, class at work in a bright room overlooking the grounds. The light from the large windows at one side poured in on four or five rows of youthful students, each one bent thoughtfully over her drafting board and working materials. There were four or five rows of great posters in various stages of execution, and in a multitude of colors, designs, and letterings. And there were four or five rows of linen smocks, showing signs of persistent wear, out of which rose four or five rows of girlish faces, now puckered in deep thought, now wise to get a desired perspective, and now smiling and exchanging a few laughing words with a neighbor.

In the front of the room, tacked up on a large adjustable board evidently reserved for this purpose, were a dozen or more finished posters of various sizes, each proclaiming cheerfully the merits of the article, play, or shop which it advertised.

"We are trying here to lift the standard of poster designing to a much higher level," explained the instructor who was conducting the class, and who moved quietly from student to student, advising, assisting, and criticizing. "We have not studied the art of the poster as they have in some of the European countries. In Germany, you know, the posters are most artistic, beautiful, and refined. They are extremely decorative, and the colors are applied in a delightful way. Moreover, they convey the idea to be advertised in an indirect, attractive way, rather than blatantly calling attention to it, as we have been prone to do.

"Whether the object to be advertised is a definite object, like a stove polish, or an idea, like the theme of a drama, it should be treated with charm and novelty. The mistake that is generally made is to overemphasize, to leave nothing unsaid, to tell all there is to tell, leaving nothing to the imagination. As a consequence, posters are flaring things choked up with lettering, and instead of compelling the attention, they confuse and distract the thought.

"These young students are striving for simplicity of idea and treatment in their posters. Flat tones, simple lines, plane surfaces, a restrained spacing, and little but beautiful and telling lettering—these are the secrets of the beautiful poster which makes its message felt. Each poster is considered a special problem to be worked out in the most effective, artistic way. In addition to the actual designing and

executing of the posters, the students attend lectures on the history of art and of costume; there is a certain amount of architecture, sculpture, and painting to be studied, and a profound study of historic costume. There are classes in the arrangement of drapery, in which the students observe the graceful folds of silken fabrics, quiet and in motion. A course in pattern drafting is included, and there are classes in fashion illustration and pictorial illustration, as well as sketching from life and still-life studies. The course is extensive, seeking to equip the pupils for every kind of work in the field of commercial art, including illustration for trade catalogues and fashion magazines, newspaper and magazine advertising, besides posters of every description.

"The working out of a problem in poster drawing is an intricate and by no means 'easy matter,' says the instructor. "The student first considers the subject given to her, and makes a small rough draft to determine the placing of the figure, the lettering, and the coloring. When she has decided this, she gets the figure from the model in the life class, or the object from which she is to work is placed before her, and develops that to her own and her teacher's satisfaction. Last of all, she finishes the decorative background and fills in the lettering in the commercial illustration class."

At this point a mellow gong sounded in the hall outside, and reluctantly the students began putting their work away. Two or three remained after the others, talking over their output, or putting on a bit of detail before the paint dried. One young girl propped up her poster against a chair and stood away from it for some minutes, her head on one side, studying it carefully. It was a charming composition worked out in varying shades of brown, orange, yellow, and gold. Evidently all were absorbed in

their work, and with the ideals toward which they were striving—the beautifying of even so prosaic a thing as an advertising poster until it should be an ornament instead of an unsightly affair, and express its message quietly, beautifully and effectively.

## To Repair the Carpet-Sweeper

The revolving brush of the ordinary carpet-sweeper is driven by the friction of the wheels on which the sweeper runs against driving wheels on either end of the brush axle. To insure good friction, the peripheries of all of these wheels are covered with tightly fitting rubber rings. In time these rings wear out, or the rubber becomes hardened and loses its grip. An efficient method of repairing a sweeper having imperfect or worn rubber rings is to cover the wheels with common electrician's tape, such as is employed for covering joints in wire. The tape should first be wound around the periphery of the wheel until a covering nearly equal to the thickness of the original ring is attained. This should then be secured in place by passing the tape around the ring and between the spokes of the wheel. The gripping power of the tape is fully equal to that of the original rubber rings, and the sweeper will be good for service until other parts wear out.

## Two Ways to Use Marshmallows

When chocolate blancmange is ready to pour into the mold, stir in a dozen marshmallows. They will only partially melt, but they add a delicious flavor to the blancmange. When bread pudding has gotten cold, cover the top with marshmallows, cover them over with a meringue, and place them in the oven just long enough to brown. They will transform prosaic bread pudding into a dessert de luxe.

## Model Gowns, Suits and Wraps Their Charm and Economy

All our model gowns, suits, and wraps are the product of famous French and American modistes. They served their purpose in showing the latest Parisian modes on dress forms. They are cleverly designed, and will give any woman with a model-size figure a distinctive appearance, and express for her an unusual charm in dress.

Women with moderate incomes, whose desire for such things is greatly above the average ready-to-wear garments, come to us every season for their outfits, because they do not need to indulge in extravagance to obtain their desired results. Costs will be the same this season. Our afternoon and evening wraps are a fascinating revelation to our patrons. Many are fascinated. Their price range \$20 to \$200. To women who know quality as well as authentic advance fashions and can also appreciate economy, we extend a welcome. Call and see them—every day, until you're never again to buy.

Two Garments for the Usual Price of One. No Catalogues. No Approval shipments.

MAXON = Model Gowns 1587 BROADWAY 48th St. NEW YORK.

## Attention!

When You buy Silk, know what You want—and get It! If it's Pussy Willow that you seek—see the mark on the selvage, and know it's the Genuine You get. That means—Authoritative Style, Two Years' Wear, Your Protection, Madame, against Inferior Imitation. See the mark—insist!

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe "Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Veil" "Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool" "The New Silks First" Trade Mark names protected by law

Hats Characterized by Distinction and Exclusiveness MATHILLE SPIEGL 2 W. 45th St., NEW YORK

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by Brand's A-1 Sauce. Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its variable deliciousness of flavor. Sold Everywhere G. F. HUBBELL & SONS, Sole Importers 196 Trumbull Street HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

Oliver A. Olson Co Broadway at 79th St., NEW YORK "The Store of Service" Carrying complete and up-to-date stocks in the latest and standard merchandise. Every department under expert supervision and everything in keeping with the BEST VALUES AN OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY GIFT SHOP

The Penelope Dress An independent style with detachable parts for quick change from street to dressy gown—8 pockets. Ready in Serge, Hand-Embroidered Tulle, etc. All colors. Exhibited by the Designer MRS. RUTH BUTTS CARSON Lecturer on Dress—Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday and Friday evening. Hotel Brunswick, 40th St. Mail Order Filled W. B. CLARKE CO. 25 and 27 Trumbull Street NEWTON, MASS.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## A Letter From Dolly Madison to Her Niece

Montpelier, July 30, 1826. Your letter, my dearest niece, with the one before it, came quite safely for which I return many thanks and kisses. I rejoice, too, dear Dolly, to see how well you write and express yourself, and am as proud of all your acquirements as if you were my own daughter.

I trust you will be with me this summer when I shall see your improvement in person and enjoy the sweet assurance of your affection. If I were in Washington with you, I know I could not conform to the formal rules of visiting they now have, but would disgrace myself by rushing about among my friends at all hours. Here I find it most agreeable to stay at home, everything is so beautiful. Our garden promises grapes and figs in abundance, but I shall not enjoy them unless your Mamma comes and brings you to help us with them; tell the boys they must come too. Adieu and believe me always your tender aunt.

DOLLY P. MADISON. P. S. We are very old-fashioned here. Can you send me a paper pattern of the present sleeve and describe the width of dress and waist? Also, how turbans are pinned up and bonnets worn, as well as how to behave in fashion?

## Cross-Word Enigma

My first is in jolly, but not in gay;  
My second's in slumber, but not in sleep;  
My third is in sunlight, but not in day;  
My fourth is in crying, but not in weep;  
My fifth is in study, but not in learn;  
My sixth is in darkness, but not in night;  
My seventh's in cowslip, but not in fern;  
My eighth is in battle, but not in fight;  
My ninth is in goodness, but not in wrong;  
My tenth is in majesty, not in king;  
My eleventh is in carol, but not in song;  
My twelfth is in Easter, and also in spring.  
Now, if you have guessed these rhymes aright,  
You will surely find the name  
Of an ancient general full of might,  
And widely known to fame.  
—St. Nicholas.

Answer to preceding puzzle: Lamp puzzle. Centaurs, Abraham Lincoln. 1. Bar. 2. Ebb. 3. Early. 4. Enlarge. 5. Elephant. 6. Everlasting. 7. Exclamation. 8. Elm. 9. Exile. 10. Dandy. 11. Excel. 12. Eon. 13. Exclude. 14. Eternally.

# THE HOME FORUM

## Attempting the Impossible

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SPITE of a lamentably disastrous experience covering some thousands of years, the majority of mankind still persist in attempting the most impossible of all impossibilities—If one may put it so—that is, to run a copartnership between good and evil. If this statement were challenged on the ground that no one thinks that these two opposites can be made to work together, the reply simply would be that facts speak louder than words. These facts, presented as they are in the lives of men, are undeniable. They include a belief in the reality of evil as well as of good. This, of course, in turn, necessarily leads to the confident assumption that they are both part of creation—God's creation—and that they must continue to exist side by side, or be interwoven in the universe of Spirit and matter, throughout all eternity. Any suggestion that evil, with its deadly products, should ever be destroyed, would thus never be entertained. As for even hinting that evil has no real existence, that it is in fact only an illusion of the mortal or material senses, or a phenomenon of the carnal or mortal mind, and that therefore it should never be placed in the same category as good—the very idea would appear to be too absurd to be considered for a moment.

Now this train of thought if pursued would lead to a mental cul de sac, simply because it starts from false premises. It assumes that God, who must be absolute good, made something which is not good; something, call it what you like, which by its presence, influence, and operation in the universe, leads to sin, sickness, wars, woe, despair and death. It assumes that a perfect God made an imperfect man and an imperfect world; that though He is Spirit, He created matter or the flesh; that though He is Truth, He is responsible for error. Is it to be wondered at that mortals, in their pursuit of happiness, when they are landed into such "confusion worse confounded," become perplexed and hopeless? What else could be expected? Ordinary wisdom and understanding seem to be completely barred by this chaotic method of reasoning. You can no more in this way find out what life, peace, success, victory and satisfaction mean, and how they are to be secured, than you can solve a problem in Euclid without accepting the axioms of Euclid, or do a multiplication sum except on the basis that two times two make four. And yet that is the very thing that mankind tries to do, unconsciously, if not always consciously. This is symbolized in the allegory of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. It is utterly in vain to assume that anything that God made could produce two diametrically

antithetical results; and therefore when mortals tacitly accept the dual concept of creation, they fail to reach the goal which every right-thinking man looks to as the ultimate of his being.

The clearest impossibility that ever was defined in a few words is that which fell from the lips of Christ Jesus when he declared that no man can "serve God and mammon." There is no bridging the distance between these two. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," he said on another occasion, and thus emphasized the truth for which he lived—that God, Spirit, as divine Principle, is and can only be the creator; and that He is not responsible for the supposed presence or existence of something, called the flesh, which mankind knows is profitless, and which, therefore, is on the same plane, as a mortal phenomenon only, with the rest of matter and all that matter stands for. The Apostle Paul expressed this truth in the familiar text, "For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit." And if we turn to the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health (p. 356), we find one of many correlative passages in that volume in the words: "There is neither a present nor an eternal copartnership between error and Truth, between flesh and Spirit."

The average man may probably say, "Of course not, we know that there is an irreconcilable difference between them; the gulf dividing them is impassable. Therefore we never attempt to cross it." But what the average man says, and what he does, are often very different. To accept a statement of truth as a mere academic utterance is one thing; to practice it is another. You cannot, if you would, we say, amalgamate Truth and error, Spirit and matter; they will not cooperate or intermingle. That being so, and remembering the evil nature of the fruits of the flesh or matter as compared with the beneficent, peaceful fruits of the Spirit, the course which every man should steer is apparently so obvious that a mistake on his part is scarcely possible. What, however, do we find?

It is in the light of Christian Science that we are enabled to discern the error that has led mankind into a whole series of disasters. This Science is perfect in its premise, and therefore perfect in its conclusions. Its fundamental premise is, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me"; that is, before God, who is Spirit, the only cause and creator. It unfolds the truth of spiritual creation and spiritual man, as alone real and eternal, and it teaches that the kingdom of heaven or harmony is a state of mind that is man's normal condition. Man in fact is the inheritor of that kingdom. The human mind awakes as it learns the truth of man's real

selfhood. But false thought, which finds its strongest point in the belief of life and intelligence in matter, attempts to create another kingdom—another condition of mind. There it is assumed that matter is also real and eternal; and believing this, the human being trusts it, and as he does so, finds that it produces nothing but misery and woe. For matter and evil are alike in this—that neither are divinely created; they are illusions putting forth pretensions that mislead and, to mortal sense, establishing a mental method of satisfying the needs of mankind which, when put to the test, is a miserable failure.

One may illustrate this by seeing how the mental condition known as sickness is treated by the majority of humanity. It would not be unnatural to expect that as Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity and his immediate disciples, healed the sick, the lame, the blind and the dumb, relying wholly upon God, using no material means, that Christendom would follow his example. Then the possible would have been achieved. As it is, the impossible is attempted. The popular method of healing is to look upon man as material, and treat sickness and every abnormality as something that belongs to matter and can only be cured by matter. Christian Science does the very opposite. It unreservedly trusts Jesus as the great Way-shower; as he who knew more about God and man than any other man that ever lived, and therefore as he whose example is for the good of mankind. And so Christian Science healing is a spiritual operation: it is the demonstration of the healing power of Truth. Therefore it achieves the possible, because the possible in this respect is only attainable by spiritual means.

Moreover, Christian Science heals sin in precisely the same way. Sin is erroneous thinking. Let a man once gain sufficient understanding and he will not sin. Let him believe that matter and mind can commingle; let him look to the material rather than the spiritual for power to overcome the error of sense; let him think that so-called material laws have claims upon him equal to the law of God, and he will meet with disappointment. Life problems of every kind can only be solved on the basis of God first and God all the time. "We cannot," says Mrs. Eddy in her textbook (p. 182) "obey both physiology and Spirit, for one absolutely destroys the other, and one or the other must be supreme in the affections. It is impossible to work from two standpoints."

## November in Kentucky

The primroses are still laughing at me from sheltered places. I have noticed that on cool, dewy mornings the primroses are just as beautiful as at nightfall, and that their blossoms open to the moth of day as well as to the moth of night. Their flowers are even fresher and more fragrant in the

morning, and they often continue open until midday.

The bright colors have passed from wood and field, the sky line of the forest is no longer rounded into domes, but is broken into spires here and there, into bare limbs tossed aloft, into a fringe of slender boughs and interlacing twigs.

The landscapes are hazier in the distance, but closer, form is dominant over grays and browns.

The crows in long, dark chains swing over the field. Near nightfall I have seen hundreds of them flying towards the hills above the river, where for years they have roosted. Out of the haze they come as if by magic, troubling the quiet with their cawing.

Some time ago the weedy strings on which the grasshoppers and white crickets played were broken and their music ceased—but not so with the brown cricket. He is a musician of winter, bringing in, if we invite him, the good cheer of out-of-doors to the hearthstone, the chirrup of a heart that is not daunted by simple living. Give him a wood fire—he likes the smell of oak and hickory—and he will tell how the woods whisper at night, how the stars talk to one another, how the birds plant and gather in their harvest, and how not to trouble oneself much about new things, "whether of clothes or friends."—Ingram Crockett's "Yearbook of Kentucky Woods and Fields."

## An Orator

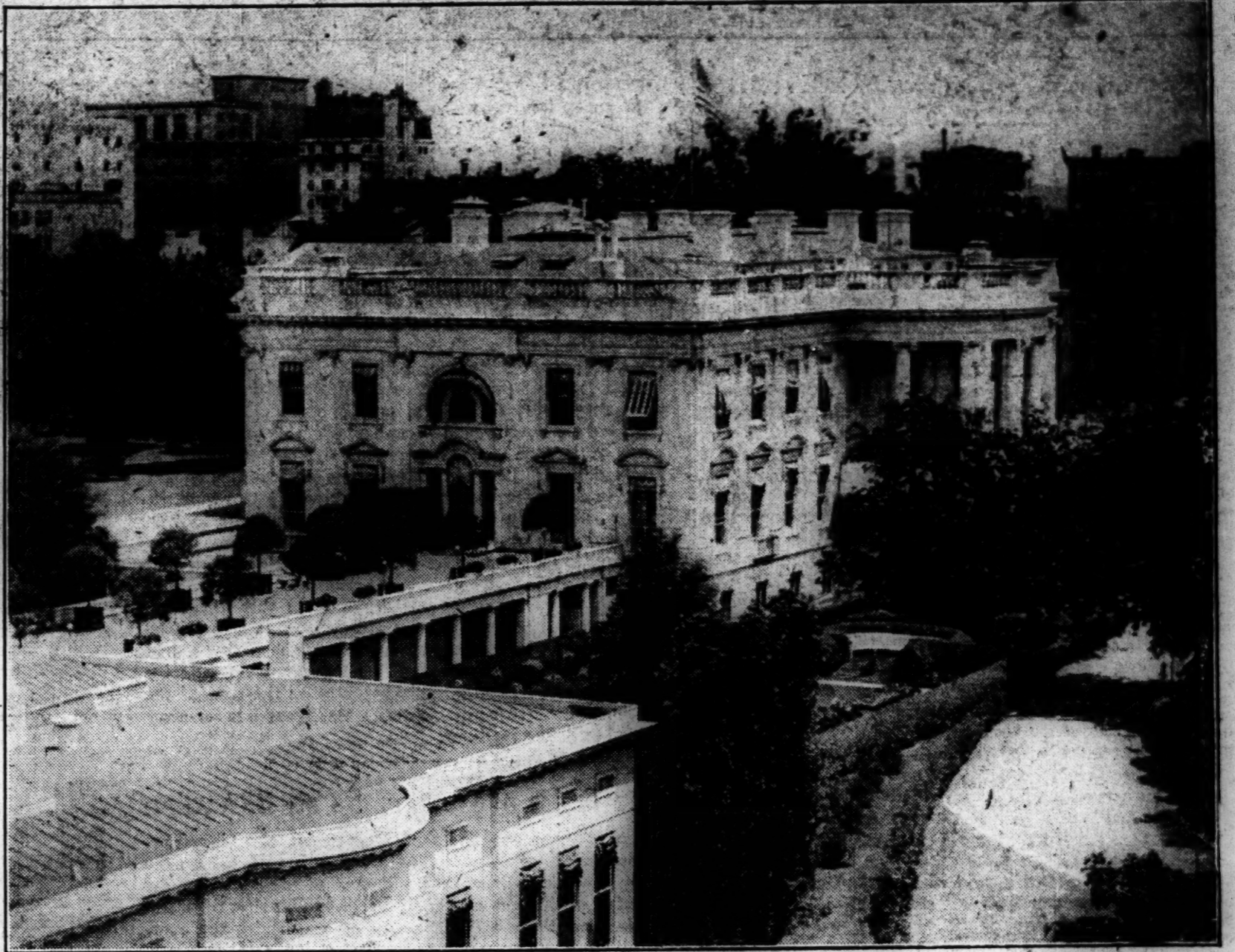
An orator is one who can use words agreeably to hear and thoughts adapted to prove.—Cicero.

## The Novel as Reformer

women? To which one answers: Ah, if one could! But it is just because biography does deal with actual lives, actual facts, because it radiates out to touch continuing interests and sensitive survivors, that it is so unsatisfactory, so untruthful. Its inseparable falsehood is the worst of all kinds of falsehood—the falsehood of omission. The novel has neither the intense self-consciousness of autobiography nor the paralyzing responsibilities of the biographer. It is by comparison irresponsible and free. Because its characters are figments and phantoms, they can be made entirely transparent. Because they are fictions, and you know that they are fictions, so that they cannot hold you for an instant so soon as they cease to be true, they have a power of veracity quite beyond that of actual records. Every novel carries its own justification and its own condemnation in its success or failure to convince you that the thing was so. Now history, biography, blue-book, and so forth, can hardly ever get beyond the statement that the superficial fact was so.

"You see now the scope of the claim I am making for the novel; it is to be the social mediator, the vehicle of understanding, the instrument of self-examination, the parade of morals and the exchange of manners, the factory of customs, the criticism of laws and institutions and of social dogmas and ideas. It is to be the home confessional, the initiator of knowledge, the need of fruitful self-questioning."

"We are going to write about business and finance and politics and precedence and pretentiousness and decorum and indecorum, until a thousand pretenses and ten thousand impostures shrivel in the cold, clear air of our elucidations. We are going to write of wasted opportunities and latent beauties until a thousand new ways of living open to men and women. We are going to appeal to the young and the hopeful and the curious, against the established, the dignified, the defensive. Before we have done, we will have all life within the scope of the novel."



© Underwood & Underwood

## The White House at Washington

Contrary to popular belief, the beautiful official residence of the President of the United States at the national capital is constructed of Virginia limestone, not of marble. In the war of 1812 the structure was greatly damaged by fire, and when, in 1814, the building was rehabilitated, it was thought advisable to paint the exterior white. Because in this garb, then and for years following, it stood

monumentally against a rather somber background, the contrast being accentuated by the trunks of burnt trees and the blackened ruins in the neighborhood, it became known as the White House and by this familiar term it is called by governmental consent today. The name has been interchangeable always with that of Executive Mansion and the stationery of the President has frequently borne the latter designation. The first of the Presidents to use the popular name for the residence, perhaps, was James Madison. There is a letter of his extant in which he said, addressing a friend, "Come in and see me any time. You will always find me at the White House." But James Madison only fell into the custom of the early Washingtonians in this respect. It is nowhere claimed that he invented the name.

In the Eighteenth Century the building on Kildare Street, Dublin, Ireland, long the home of the Irish National Gallery, was the seat of the dukes of Leinster. It was one of the most stately dwellings in the three kingdoms and remains to this day a fine example of the older and nobler architecture of the Irish capital. The general plan of this structure was followed by James Hoban, the architect to whom Congress entrusted the task of designing a mansion for the use of the chief magistrate of the republic. The building was in course of erection from 1792 to 1799. More than a century later, in 1902-03, in President Roosevelt's administration, when executive offices and a Cabinet room, connected by an esplanade to the original structure, were added, the Hoban plan was scrupulously adhered to. The lines of the White House proper

have never been changed, which is tantamount to saying that its graceful exterior has never been disturbed by the improver. Changes in the environment, however, have made a more appropriate setting for the mansion as the years have gone by, until it is now framed, one might imagine, as its architect would have had it. It is a two-story building, and on first sight its apparent size is disappointing to many. Yet, as in the case of many other structures of world-wide fame which disappoint in the same manner, a further acquaintance with the White House reveals not only spaciousness, but harmony and beauty of proportion.

Strange to say, the entrance to the White House with which Washington and the people of the United States, and practically all visitors, are best acquainted is the back and not the front. The facade of the mansion faces the Potomac River, the back is toward the Treasury building and the Capitol. The Capitol itself presents its rear elevation to the city's center, but the average person regards the side approached by the grounds as the front.

Washington was once called "the city of magnificent distances," and in the early days this description fitted it very neatly, but it has now become more closely knitted, and there is no longer a great expanse of mud between one end of Pennsylvania Avenue and the other. Nevertheless, Washington is still a city of magnificent contradictions.

The interior of the White House has from time to time undergone many changes, the taste of its occupants influencing rearrangements of various

## Science

And

## Health

With

## Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor. All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid. In Boston Postal District: Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.60; three months, \$1.85; one month, 10 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 10 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Where add postage at the rate of \$2.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 621-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Southern Bureau, Room 503 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1513 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1109 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North To other Countries

Up to 10 pages..... 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 20 pages..... 2 cents 4 cents

Up to 30 pages..... 3 cents 6 cents

Up to 40 pages..... 4 cents 8 cents

Up to 50 pages..... 5 cents 10 cents

Up to 60 pages..... 6 cents 12 cents

Up to 70 pages..... 7 cents 14 cents

Up to 80 pages..... 8 cents 16 cents

Up to 90 pages..... 9 cents 18 cents

Up to 100 pages..... 10 cents 20 cents

Up to 110 pages..... 11 cents 22 cents

Up to 120 pages..... 12 cents 24 cents

Up to 130 pages..... 13 cents 26 cents

Up to 140 pages..... 14 cents 28 cents

Up to 150 pages..... 15 cents 30 cents

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### The Election

EARLY claims and concessions, and bulletins for a few hours following the close of the polls, which gave the Republican national ticket a clear majority in the Electoral College running from 24 to 27 votes, and even a higher than the latter figure, were not sustained or justified by later returns, and are not satisfactorily supported as these words are written. On the face of things, it would appear that Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks are elected, but, lacking full assurance that the country has so decided, the face of things is not to be trusted. Claims are too often based upon the wish of those making them. It is a rooted partisan conceit, in the United States, to claim everything. It was more than a conceit, at one time, it was a custom honored in the observance, first to claim everything, and then to strive to make the returns fit the claim. That custom, long accounted disreputable, has been obsolete for some years, and there is little danger that the citizens who form the rank and file of the two great parties will ever again give it countenance or toleration.

It is regrettable that the decision in the present case is not more pronounced; doubt as to the verdict of the nation in a presidential contest is always to be deplored. The defeated party in a democracy accepts the adverse vote of the electorate with far more readiness and grace when the decision is definite than when it is questionable. In the United States a repetition of the experience of 1876 would be regarded as well nigh a calamity; a repetition of the experience of 1884 would be very unwelcome. At the present time, the most intense partisans of Woodrow Wilson and of Charles Evans Hughes, taking them in the mass, would probably rather see their favorite candidate overwhelmingly defeated than that the result of the election should be involved in doubt. When the excitement and fervor and prejudice of a national campaign have subsided, the followers of the vanquished cheerfully, or, at the least, amiably, accept the situation and go about their business, confident in the assurance that the fellow-citizen whom, of two, they deemed the less worthy of the chief magistracy, will, with the moral support of the nation at his back, rise to his responsibilities and meet them with ability and integrity of purpose.

Today the great body of the citizenship of the United States, no matter how divided yesterday, is solemnly cherishing the hope that, whether it be Woodrow Wilson or Charles Evans Hughes, the choice of the nation shall not be reasonably subject to the slightest question on either side. Except in the thought of those whose clearness of vision is dimmed by partisan rancor, there is no question left the interests of the nation, its honor and its flag, would be neglected or imperilled by either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes. It would be the height of injustice, as well as the height of folly, to suspect either of any lack in patriotic devotion to the country.

The situation, as it exists on the day following the presidential election of 1916, has recalled to many the situation as it existed for at least a period following the presidential election of thirty-two years ago. The Republican ticket in 1884 was Blaine and Logan; the Democratic, Cleveland and Hendricks. Because of the Garfield-Conkling schism, because of the refusal of a majority of the party to support Arthur for the nomination, and because of a flood of charges against the political integrity and personal character of Blaine, who possessed, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of making implacable enemies as well as devoted friends, the sentiment of the Republican Party in the Eastern states was badly divided. Cleveland, on the other hand, although assailed personally as few presidential candidates have been assailed, appealed to a very great independent element of the electorate. He had been elected Governor of New York two years before by the tremendous plurality of 192,000.

New York was the pivotal State of the day, and into it the Republicans threw all the forces they were capable of mobilizing, and all the strength they might safely divert from the other states. On election night and all the next day, and for days following, New York, upon which the decision depended, was in doubt; the State was given to Cleveland, finally, by the relatively narrow margin of 1200 votes. There was a question then, as probably there always will be, as to the righteousness of this decision, but it was accepted by the public, as was the decision in the Hayes-Tilden contest, as the lesser of two evils.

Whether Woodrow Wilson or Charles Evans Hughes shall be declared elected as the result of yesterday's balloting is, as this is written, still unsettled. It is the profound hope, as well as unquestionably the wish, of the nation that all doubt on the question of the presidency shall quickly disappear.

### Italian Intercommunal Trade

THE vigorous statement recently issued by Professor Luigi Einaudi, on the question of intercommunal trade in Italy, is in every way timely. For some time past there has been an increasing tendency, amongst Italian syndics or prefects, to prohibit the sale of foodstuffs outside their own particular commune or province. This action has been taken at the instance of local consumers, with a view to reducing the cost of living in their particular district. The cumulative effect of such a policy on the country as a whole is, however, in the last degree, pernicious; whilst, in those districts where agriculture is not a first industry, it has been productive already of great hardship.

As Professor Einaudi very justly points out, the prohibition to sell the produce of one province to the consumers of another gives an unjust advantage to the

consumers of the provinces producing grain, grapes or fruit above local needs, by bringing down prices in that locality, and this is counterbalanced by an increase in price in other parts of the Kingdom, normally dependent for supply upon these provinces.

There is, of course, everything to be said against the practice, whichever way it is viewed. Such prohibitions are unjust to the local producer, and are entirely inimical to the best utilization of the resources of the country. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that the recent circular to prefects on the subject, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Signor Raineri, whilst advising against the practice, as a whole, should have made exceptions in favor of its continuance in the case of grain, Indian corn and flour. Of course Italy is free to import these commodities, but local prohibitions not only affect the local price, but tend, very considerably, to raise the price of imports. Neither is this the only question to be considered. One of the first cares of a country at war is to husband its resources by supplying its own needs as far as possible, thus keeping at a minimum its foreign indebtedness. As Professor Einaudi well puts it, by refusing to let the produce of any one province leave that province, some markets are overstocked, thus lowering prices and encouraging consumption in that province. Other regions, meanwhile, are obliged to resort to importation from abroad, thereby increasing the nation's debt and raising the exchange. The whole situation calls for careful consideration and early action on the part of the authorities. Professor Einaudi's statement has certainly helped to define the issue.

### The Duke of Devonshire on Education

ALTHOUGH the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General-elect of Canada, had nothing new to say on the question of education, in the course of his speech at the opening of the new session of Leeds University, of which he is chancellor, he did not fail to emphasize the ever-growing importance of this great question. He believed, he said, the buildings of the university, their equipment, and their laboratories, had been of material assistance to the country in the prosecution of its great struggle; but he hoped he was not claiming too much when he said that the most valuable asset which the members of the university had unhesitatingly placed at the disposal of the authorities was their organization and the intelligence that controlled the work of that organization.

The point which the chancellor sought to bring out was, of course, that the education which the university had afforded, and was affording, was the principal thing. The members had been of special service to their country in direct proportion to their education, and such a condition of things would not come to an end with the close of the war; but, on the contrary, the need for education would become greater than ever. There would be many problems to be considered after the war, problems affecting political, social and economic conditions, and in the solution of these the universities would play their part.

One of the most welcome features of the chancellor's speech was the way in which he held up, as still the great desideratum, an education on broad and generous lines. He did not, as is so frequently done at the present time, emphasize the importance of technical education almost to the exclusion of any other branch of study. On the contrary, he placed in the very forefront of things most needed such studies as would "help more and more to the formation of that character which is the root of all greatness, whether in a nation or in an individual." The majority of those who have made any study of educational matters will agree with this view of the question. Technical education and all kinds of specialization are necessary, but they will secure their fullest effects only when based on such a sound general education as will help to the widest possible outlook on men and things.

### Virginia Is "Dry"

ON SEPT. 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional State-wide prohibition, the law to become effective Nov. 1, 1916. On midnight of Oct. 31, therefore, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the Old Dominion became illegal. Virginia is the eighteenth State of the American Union to enter the prohibition column, the others being Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington and West Virginia. The "dry" area in the South now reaches from the Potomac at Washington, D. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., on the east and from Washington to New Orleans on the west. If a few black spots were removed in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and California, there would be an unsullied white strip across the southern tiers of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Excepting for a few small blotches, the map now shows the whole of the Old South white.

Eighteen states do not express, however, the length and breadth of the prohibition territory. In twenty-one other states there are high license, rigid local-option laws and wide prohibitory areas. A number of the local option states are on the very brink of prohibition. The next five years should see more than half the forty-eight states of the Union made "dry," and this is deemed by many a very conservative expectation.

Virginia has been leaning and working toward prohibition for a long time. Previous to the enforcement of the new law the liquor traffic was controlled by the local courts, which imposed high license; or else the traffic had been wholly abolished, in many of the counties and towns. In the rural districts prohibition sentiment had long been in the ascendancy. The State-wide law operated at once, however, to put over 800 saloons out of business, mostly in the larger communities, such as Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Roanoke and Bristol.

Virginia does not intend to be dry in name only. No beverage except cider, that shows a trace of alcohol,

can hereafter be sold within its borders, and, while the freedom of the private individual is to be respected, possession of more than one gallon of whisky, one gallon of wine, or three gallons of beer will be taken by the authorities as prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law. The purpose here is to prevent retailing of intoxicants, but the liquor interests are expected to test the validity of the provision before the courts. A result of this is likely to be total inhibition of private storage of liquors. Nor are the authorities to be allowed to enforce or disregard the law at their will and pleasure. With the prohibition measure was adopted another to insure strict enforcement of the former. This auxiliary enactment provides that ouster proceedings may be brought against State or municipal officials who show a laxity in putting the prohibition law into effect. Moreover, a special State commissioner is to see that the law is observed on all sides.

It may be that the United States is not making the progress along moral and ethical lines that it should be making in these times, when, relatively speaking, the path lies open and clear before it. There is probably ground for much of the criticism directed against its people for their apparent indifference to certain issues of importance to humanity. But nothing that may be said can disturb the fact that its people are steadily and rapidly bringing about, through the prohibition movement, a paramount social reform.

### The Day After

IT MAY be set down as an established rule in politics, as in many other departments of human activity, that things are never the day after what they were the day before. This is particularly the case where an election, and especially a presidential election in the United States, has been held during the intervening twenty-four hours. The day before, the average man, much as he may strive against it, finds it impossible to conceal from himself, and next to impossible to conceal from others, the belief that he knows a great deal more about the outcome tomorrow than modesty will permit him to confess. The day after, should he happen to be on the wrong side, where he is as often as on the right, he spends most of his time explaining to himself and to others how the result would have been otherwise had the conditions been different.

It is, however, a serious question whether society suffers the greater trial from the man who was on the wrong side, or from the man who was, or tries to make out that he was, on the right side. The latter is the person who may begin, after buttonholing you, by saying, "Not two weeks ago I was telling my barber that if the Democrats went up to the Harlem, with a clear majority of so and so, then the jig was up; for don't you see—," or, "Only last Friday I said to my grocer that if we could count on California, Oklahoma and Vermont, it would be clear sailing for us, because, when you come to think—," or, "I sez to my wife at the breakfast table yesterday morning, I sez, 'Maria, I'm wastin' my time goin' to the polls today, for we've got 'em beat,' an', sure enough, my words came true," or "What did I tell you early in September? Didn't I tell you just what has happened, and you wouldn't believe me? Why, I knew it couldn't be any other way. As I was saying down at the office after I came from the polls, 'You can't tell me a thing is black when I know it's white.' Now, look at Massachusetts. Did you ever—"

The day before, two neighbors of several years' standing, and of opposite political views, walked together to the polls, and one monopolized the conversation. He did not wish to be understood as trying to change anybody's opinion, but he had taken the trouble to work the whole thing out, and had shown his figures to several men whose judgment could not be doubted, and there was only one way of looking at it that could appeal to any intelligent, reasonable man. When the votes were counted his neighbor would see for himself that there could have been but one result. "Why, man," he said, "it's as plain as the nose on your face. You will tell me, on Wednesday, that I knew what I was talking about." The day after, the two neighbors start from their homes together, but the one who was so positive the day before remembers something he had forgotten and goes back. It may be a year before he will again venture to talk politics to his neighbor.

The day before, all the political managers and all the candidates were predicting a complete sweep for their tickets; the day after, only a part of them care to have their predictions referred to, even casually. There was once a political manager who sent out a telegram to all of his local managers, the day before, reading:

Prepare to celebrate—we shall sweep the country.

Following it up with:

No doubt as to result. Hire halls and bands; buy fireworks; illuminate.

On election evening he sent out bulletins reading somewhat like these:

6 p. m.—We have captured the country; see that everything is ready for a great celebration.

6:30 p. m.—It is a landslide. Have the bands all ready.

7 p. m.—It's a tidal wave. Send in congratulations.

7:30 p. m.—We have scored a tremendous victory, but size of pluralities in doubt.

7:45 p. m.—No question about victory, but hold congratulations.

8 p. m.—We have won. Hold off the fireworks. Don't illuminate.

8:30 p. m.—We have the presidency and both houses of Congress. Returns coming in slowly. Better postpone celebration till tomorrow night.

9:30 p. m.—Yes, we have won everything, but no more bulletins tonight.

The day before, the headquarters from which these telegrams issued presented a joyous scene of confident anticipation. Everybody, from the chairman of the national committee down, not only knew that the country would be carried for the party, but exactly what the pluralities and the electoral vote would be. On election day, the time of the chairman and of his assistants and attachés was given over to arranging for a great national celebration of the anticipated victory. On the day after,

the furniture and decorations were removed, the headquarters sign was erased from the window, and in place of the latter was the simple but eloquent little legend:

TO LET.

### Notes and Comments

CURIOUS how often a painter when he abandons his ordinary methods and medium astonishes the public by a somersault. Sargent one season swung with a jerk away from the painting of miraculous and innumerable portraits, into the open field of genre and landscape, and has never worn the yoke of sitters since. This year the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in London, shows Charles Sims, as a wall decorator, possessed of a Michael-Angelo like boldness and virility, having deserted his vision of chariots descending from the skies, of fairies picnicking by the sea waves, or tying tree tops together in the moonlight with scarves of mistlike beauty. We have looked to Mr. Sims for pirouettes and pizzicatos, and behold, a Samson in the art of fresco.

The serenity of Paris is not credited by some people, abroad, who continue to imagine that the Ville Lumiere is tense and gloomy. They would be amazed to meet the members of the Commission du Vieux Paris visiting the old streets of the third arrondissement, and still more amazed to learn that a body of learned Frenchmen had been bringing out a report, not on explosives, but on research work connected with one of those mysterious African cities, Ghana, Timbuctoo's lost sister. Be it remembered that, even in the crucial days before the Marne, the "Immortels" went on with their work on the Grand Dictionnaire.

By PLANTING trees along the north side of its tracks to the Pacific coast of the United States, one of the great railroad companies has found a happy means, not only of protecting its right-of-way, but of sparing the patrons of the road the sight of advertising billboards along the route. The trees, which, by the way, are being planted at the rate of 20,000 a day, will replace unsightly fences, so that the undertaking, from the standpoint of the passenger, seems to have much to commend it.

PAGEANT masters in the United States, wrestling with the technique of their new art, are generally reluctant to admit that the spoken word should be used sparingly in a performance before a gathering of 10,000 persons or more. But among those who wish to make the pageant or masque resemble the drama in effect, there has been talk, of late, of reverting to masks of the Attic drama, with their enlarged fixed expressions of the dominant emotion of a character, and their megaphonic mouthpieces. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, in a recent interview, made a significant criticism of the present American state of the pageant and masque when she said her one regret, in connection with the "Caliban" of last spring, in New York, was that her part had not been written in pantomime instead of in dialogue.

WHEN you stop to think of it, there is something marvelously inspiring in the unanimity with which the millions of men and women of the United States are reading and talking of the national election today. It recalls what Dean Talcott Williams of the Pulitzer School of Journalism is fond of saying, namely, that it is the newspapers, with their country-wide circulation of each day's news on the same day, that enable the 100,000,000 people of the United States to be a nation. Certainly it would be difficult to provide in any other way for such synchronism of thought and discussion.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested throughout the United States in the announcement that Harvard University has engaged experts to lecture this year on the police service of cities. Some of our contemporaries are wondering if that institution will establish a course for police training, and if so, whether the first batch of college-made policemen will be given their initial tests in Boston or in one of its cultured suburbs. This, of course, is good-natured satire. The interior might as well understand, however, that when Harvard-graduated policemen appear in the force anywhere, they will make their presence felt.

A NEW literature has sprung up in opposition to all forms of public ownership, and the purpose of this literature evidently is to show how utterly incapable the people are of determining their needs or of supplying their wants. Forgetting the postoffice and the numerous publicly owned and successfully operated water works, and power and lighting plants, it is insisted, in this propaganda, that the public is a failure when it undertakes to manage its utilities. Yet, every now and then we have such reports as that which has just come from Lincoln, Neb. In that city a municipal electric lighting plant, which is engaged in commercial lighting, three years ago began selling light and power at nine cents per kilowatt hour. Two years ago it reduced the rate to an average of five cents, and has recently lowered it again.

A LITTLE more than thirty years ago the first successful trolley line in the United States was put into operation in Richmond, Va. An earlier experiment had been made at Baltimore, but it was only when the Richmond enterprise had proved the trolley practicable that the electric street car was placed on a commercial basis. That was only a generation ago, and now \$6,000,000,000 is recorded as the capital invested in the industry. It is estimated that today it requires an army of 300,000 men to operate the trolley cars of the United States. All this is marvelous, and yet the gain for human comfort in the success of this vehicle is not apparent in the large city, where the packing, jamming, crowding and crushing of human beings on the cars is outrageous and degrading. The fault is not in the trolley system, but in the inefficient management of it.